

# THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLII] No 43 -JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY

## THE ROBINSON COMPANY NAPANEE, STORE NEWS

Early fall colds often last until late spring, and proper Underwear is the surest preventative. We have it for the smallest tot as well as the largest man or woman.

### MEN'S CLOTHING

If you are wise you look well to its making poorly made clothing is an annoying abomination.

### Bargains in Women's Tailored Suits.

To bring this department more prominently before the women of Napanee and vicinity we have taken several of our fine tailor-made costumes and changed the price, so that the following items should make very interesting reading to the economical buyer.

\$20.00 for \$12.50—Two costumes, size 36 and 34, dark grey and castor, made from all-wool venetian, beautifully trimmed, were \$20.00 now \$12.50.

\$14.00 for \$10.00.—Three costumes, blue, grey, black, sizes 34 and 36, made of broadcloth, satin trimmed, and jacket lined with satin, were \$14.00 now \$10.00.

\$12.50 for \$10.00—Made from heather mixed frieze, dark grey and green mixtures, sizes 36 and 38, were \$12.50 now \$10.

\$8.75 for \$7.00—Made from all-wool homespun in grey and brown, sizes 34 to 38, were \$8.75, now \$7.00.

### Women's and Girls' Jackets.

Our assortment of Coats for Women and Girls fills every requirement. If you wish them short, short it will be; if medium, medium it is; full are in strong demand too.

Our range of styles is so large and varied that you will find it buy.

### Trimming Novelties.

Some of the new arrivals are.

BLACK SEQUIN NETS—For yokes and entire waists,—sequin silk net \$2.50, \$3.50 a yard.

EMBROIDERED CHIFFONS—The daintiest kind of all over trim white and black, \$3.00, \$3.50 \$4.00 a yard.

TUCKED SILKS—Have crochet insertions, the very new thing, class waists, white and black \$3.75, \$4.00.

### Women's Walking Skirts.

These are the Walking Skirt days. For bright days this is the style of dress to get the most pleasure out of long walks, in the open air; and for stormy days it is a very sensible sort of skirt to wear because of the protection it affords to the health, no swishing of wet garments about the feet. Few women try to get along without a Walking Skirt now a days—it is almost as necessary as an umbrella. Three excellent numbers are these—at \$4.50—black and dark grey Frieze, flounce has ten rows of cording, sizes 38 to 43. At \$3.75—dark grey and mixed grey Frieze, stitched flounce, all seams bound, sizes 38 to 42. \$2.25—dark grey only, seven gored, ten rows of stitching.

### Men's Furnishings.

The Robinson Co's Men's Furnishings Store is a factor in good for men. It is broad in its opportunities for choice, correct in its styles in Shirts and neckwear that can be depended upon by the dresser, and all the little fixings that are indispensable to a man's correct appearance. We are told that we have the best assortment of Shirts in town. Have been to see? The styles for fall are on display. The line of Men's fancy Shirts at \$1.00 are exceptionally good.

MEN'S NIGHT SHIRTS—cheap as you can buy the material length and well made, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 The \$1.00 line is the best Night we have seen for the money.

MEN'S 25c. BOW TIES FOR 15c. OR 2 FOR 25c.—These are 35c. Bow Ties with patent spring fastener for the double collar. They are made for us by a manufacturer who in order to clear up his silk ends gives price on them.

MEN'S AND BOYS' GLOVES AND MITTS—Our stock was large and each style and quality has been chosen by us from hundreds. They are the best that can be procured for the money as we buy direct from makers and sell at one price to all. Be sure and ask to see our "Fownes" Gloves and Mitts.

### Those Trimmed Hats at \$3, \$4, \$5.

You'd think we were boasting indeed if we printed half the nice things that are said about our \$3, \$4, \$5 trimmed hats. But the large demand for them certainly goes to confirm the prevailing opinion that they are the most effectively stylish lots for the money in town.

READY-TO-WEAR HATS—all the latest styles. Trimmed with wings, quills, birds, also camels hair draped effects 75c. to \$3.00.

### Black Petticoats.

Regular goods at regular prices, the best values of the kind to be found. The materials are good, well wearing fabrics. The making is thorough and the finish suggests much higher priced garments. Four lines that we think well of are \$1.00, \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

### Good Values in Gloves.

At \$1.00 pair—Our prime quality French kid gloves, "ANDRE" Fownes make, made in two clasps in all the desirable shades including Black and White

At \$1.25 pair—The famous "ROCQUAINE" real kid gloves, a fine example of perfect glove making. Comes with two clasps in all desirable

### Winter Underwear for Men.

Best to have it ready in the bureau or chiffonier to put on morning you wake up and find you need it. Here are excellent sorts. You test this Underwear Store?

Men's Heavy Wool Fleece lined Shirts and Drawers, sizes 32 to garment 44c, per suit 85c.

Men's extra heavy Cotton Fleece lined Shirts and Drawers, per suit 50c.

Men's fancy striped Shirts and Drawers double breasted per suit 40c, per suit 75c.

Men's heavy Wool Ribbed Underwear, per garment 39c.

Men's heavy double breasted Scotch Wool Kint Shirts and 1 per garment 50c.

Men's 22 oz. very heavy ribbed Wool Underwear—very spec garment 75c.

Men's heavy all-wool fancy striped Underwear, double breasted garment 75c.

Men's all-wool Shirts and Drawers "Stanfield" brand, the best on the market, all sizes per garment \$1.50.

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At \$1.25 pair—The famous "ROCQUAINE" real kid gloves, a fine example of perfect glove making. Comes with two clasps in all desirable shades and Black. This glove is recognized as one of the best \$1.25 gloves in the trade.

A 75 cent Kid Glove for 50c.—A glove dealer cleared to us this week a small lot of seventy-five cent gloves that we will commence selling on Saturday at 50c. a pair. Mostly Tans.

## Women's and Childrens' Stockings

Fast black HEAVY WEIGHT cotton stockings 12½c. a pair.  
2/1 RIBBED CASHMERE HOSE—in large sizes 8½, 9, 9½—18c. a pair.  
HEAVY WORSTED STOCKINGS—Made from long pure wool, three qualities 20c, 37c. and 50c. a pair.

THE PING PONG—The best ribbed cashmere for boys, girls and women that we know of. 35c. to 60c. a pair.

**FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES, PART** lot 40, in 6th Concession of Ernestown. Good stone house with furnace, barn, two large sheds and drive house. 65 acres under cultivation, 1 balance pasture and woodland. Free of all foul seed. Adjoining Village of Wilton, and convenient to two cheese factories, four churches, school and postoffice. For particulars apply to  
WM H. NEILSON, Wilton.

**EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE—100** acres—every foot ready for the plow. Good buildings, orchard and small fruit. Hard and soft water in the house. A creek crosses the farm. Near to church, school, grist mill, and cheese factory. Only six miles from Napanee. Apply to HERRINGTON & WARNER, Napanee, Sept. 24th, 1902. 41-dp

**FARM FOR SALE—A first-class farm** of 115 acres convenient to Swiftville, church, school and cheese factory. There are good buildings upon the premises, it is well watered and the land is in good state of cultivation, being the west half lot No. 12, and part of eleven, 7th concession Ernestown, county Lennox. Possession for the purpose of fall plowing can be given at once. The title is perfect. This is a rare bargain. Enquire of JOHN CHAPMAN, Bath P. O., or to HERRINGTON & WARNER, Napanee, Vendor's Solicitors. Napanee, Sept. 12th, 1902. 39-2 m

**NOTICE.**  
Notice is hereby given that a Court will be held, pursuant to "The Ontario Voters' List Act," by His Honor the Judge of the County Court of the County of Lennox and Addington at the Town Hall, Selby, on the 16th day of October, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of Richmond for 1902. All persons having business at the Court are required to attend at the said time and place.  
ABRAM WINTERS,  
Clerk of the said Municipality.  
Selby, Sept. 9th, 1902.

### COURT OF REVISION, MUNICIPALITY OF SHEFFIELD.

Notice is hereby given that a Court will be held pursuant to the Ontario Voters' List Act by His Honor the Judge of the County Court, of the County of Lennox and Addington, at the Town Hall, in the Village of Tamworth, on TUESDAY, 28th OCTOBER, at 9 a.m., to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of Sheffield for 1902. All persons having business at the Court are required to attend at the said time and place.

JAS. AYLSWORTH,  
Clerk of Sheffield, and Clerk of said Court.  
Dated at Tamworth, Sept. 18th.

The Napanee Express  
The Weekly Globe  
Till the end of 1902.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** a Court will be held pursuant to The Ontario Voters' List Act, by His Honor, the Judge of the County Court of the County of Lennox, in the Town Hall, Odessa, on  
Tuesday, October, 21st,

at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of Ernestown for 1902. All persons having business at this Court are required to attend at the same time and place.  
E. O. CLARK, Clerk.  
Dated Clerk's Office, Sept. 19th, 1902.

### COURT OF REVISION, TOWN OF NAPANEE.

Notice is hereby given that a Court will be held, pursuant to the Ontario Voters' List Act, by His Honor the Judge of the County Court of the County of Frontenac, at the Court House, in the Town of Napanee, on

Thursday, 16th October, 1902,  
at the hour of 9.30 o'clock a.m.  
to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of Napanee, for 1902.  
All persons having business at the Court are required to attend at the said time and place.  
JAMES E. HEKING,  
Clerk of the Municipality of Napanee,  
Dated at Napanee this 29th day of September, 1902. 43a

### APPLICATIONS INVITED.

The Municipal Council of the Town of Napanee invite applications for the office of Collector of Taxes for the said town for the year 1902. Address all communications to

W. T. WALLER,  
Chairman of Printing and By-Laws Committee.  
Napanee, 8th Oct. 1902.

### MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale there will be sold on TUESDAY, THE 21st DAY OF OCTOBER, A.D. 1902, at the Court House in the town of Napanee, at the hour of eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, the following lands:—ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the Township of Richmond, in the County of Lennox and Addington and Province of Ontario, being composed of the south half of lot number three in the fifth concession of the said Township of Richmond, containing one hundred acres be the same more or less. This property is conveniently situate about seven miles from the Town of Deseronto and about eight miles from the Town of Napanee. The farm is well fenced and in a good state of cultivation and has erected thereon a good frame house, frame barn and a frame drivehouse. Conditions of sale made known at time of sale.  
For further particulars apply to  
JOHN ENGLISH,  
Vendor's Solicitor.  
Dated at Napanee this 24th day of September A.D., 1902. 41d

Best to have it ready in the bureau or chiffonier to put on in morning you wake up and find you need it. Here are excellent sorts. you test this Underwear Store?

Men's Heavy Wool Fleece lined Shirts and Drawers, sizes 32 to garment 44, per suit 85c.

Men's extra heavy Cotton fleece lined Shirts and Drawers, per garment 50c.

Men's fancy striped Shirts and Drawers double breasted per garment 40c, per suit 75c.

Men's heavy Wool Ribbed Underwear, per garment 39c.

Men's heavy double breasted Scotch Wool Kint Shirts and Drawers per garment 50c.

Men's 22 oz. very heavy ribbed Wool Underwear—very special garment 75c.

Men's heavy all-wool fancy striped Underwear, double breasted garment 75c.

Men's all-wool Shirts and Drawers "Stanfield" brand, the best wear for the money on the market, all sizes, per garment \$1.50.

Men's extra heavy, all-wool Shirts and Drawers "Stanfield" brand, sizes, per garment \$1.50.

## Boys' Clothing.

Our great Boy's Department will literally hum with values. Nowhere else can the boys be clothed so well and so economically. For like our PRICES—Boys like our CLOTHES—THEY'RE BOTH RIGHT continually growing trade proves.

Boy's Vestee Suits—\$2.25 to 5.00—3 to 10 years size.  
Boy's Two Piece Suits—3 to 10 years—\$1.50 to 4.50.  
Boy's Three Piece Suits—9 to 16 years—\$3.00 to 7.50.  
Boy's Knee Pants—25c, 45c, 50c, 75c, 90c. and \$1.00 each.  
Boy's Sweaters—all-wool, 50c and 75c. each.

### NAPANEE MODEL SCHOOL.

#### HONOR ROLL FOR SEPTEMBER.

Entrance A—M Knight, Mc Shafer, E Coates, G Hardy, R Fox, H Benson, S Brown, L Savage, C Milligan, F Lewis, K Vine.

Entrance B—B Baughan, M Miles, C Bowen, O Smith, L Madden, C Manion, K Wagar, A Walsh, B Conway, K Chatterton, L Stovel, A Paul, L Milligan, M Stovel, H Boyle, H Trimble, E Frizzell, B Wagar.

Jr. IV—N Irving, M Vrooman, M Wilson, M Bell, D Tobey, A Holmes, M Paul, W Craig, H Gleeson, E Paynter, O McMillan, P Spencer, S Bartlett, O Knight, W McLaughlin.

Mr. III—L Merrin, W Meagher, L Kinkley, S Douglas, A Storms, J Gould, S Anderson, G Moore, F Pearson, H Gibbard, N Sobey, O Madden, W Sampson, N Gibson, L Herrington, B Loucks, V McLaughlin, J Lindsay, C More, A Kimmerly, M Armstrong.

Jr. III—W Stark, M Stark, O Shannon, C Hearn, N Davis, M Hamilton, J McConkey, F. Mills, M Bartlett, W Walker.

Sr. II—H Hearne, M Nolan, F Savage, H Hardy, H Wilson, L Scott, R Dinner, N Gordon, A Wheeler, G Anderson.

Jr. II—A Bellhouse, D Vanalstine, L Hill, E Nelson, E Root, J Baker, D Valleau.

Sr. Pt. II—A Sanford, E Gleeson, E Edwards, A Reid, N Waller, C Fitzpatrick, W Babcock.

Jr. Pt. II—A Boyd, J Bartlett, H King, D Hearn, P Vrooman, R Stark, S Babcock, J Cleall, K Greer, H Frizzell, F Curtis, H Cronk, M Boyd, H Whitmarsh, C Mack.

Sr. Pt. I—G Clark, D Vanalstine, I Wagar, A Anderson, F King, E Websdale, N Vandusen, H Kelly, L Asselstine.

Jr. Pt. I—S Herrington, R Johnston, N Wilson, C Abrams, K Green, F Whitmarsh, R Hering, L Vanalstine, W Jewell, S Boyd, H Babcock, H Parks.

#### EAST WARD.

Jr. III—R Conger, L Sheppard, R Craig, M Vanalstine, M Trumppor, E Morden, R Root, L Graham, H McAfee, H Murdoch, R Rose.

Sr. II—G Dryden, M Paul, F Blair, G Oliver, L Van Valkenburg, A Cowan, C Clark, H Fellows.

Jr. II—M Loucks, E Vine, E Laidley, M Baughan, D Morden, M Ketcheson, H Vanalstine, W Switzer, C Cowan.

Sr. Pt. II—E Loucks, L Vine, A Bland, A Moore, C Duncan, F Wagar, B Wilson. Grade I—R Loucks, J Switzer, M Purdy, A Irving, P Lucas, F Manion, R Vanalstine, G Campbell, S VanLoven, D Miller, N Root, E King, L Miles, P Smith, R Miles, F Oliver, B Murdoch, O Sager, E Norris, H Taylor, E McMillan, L Meng.

"Sofa dances" and "hen parties" are becoming quite fashionable in Napanee.

### JUBILEE SCHOOL.

#### HONOR ROLL FOR SEPTEMBER.

Fourth Class—Names in order of Madge Vanalstine, Eva Richardson, Grass, Fred Cummings, Charlie Ford Richardson, Charlie Grass, George J. Walter Denyes.

Third Class—Florence Vanalstine, Richardson, Ollie Hicks, Florence Sy Second Class—Edith Richardson, Hartwick, Vera Richardson, Ollie Florence Symonds.

Part II—Earl Denyes, Harry J. Annie Sedore.

Part I—Gertie Pringle, Willie Sy Clair Snook, Harold Smith, Lealy ardsen, ADDA REID, Team

## Children Cry for CASTORIA

The ladies of the Presbyterian held an anniversary tea in the church day evening, it being the 7th anniversary of the induction of pastor, Rev. Peck. A tea was served from six to o'clock, in the basement, and all delicacies of the season were served. A lecture was listened to in the church, given by Rev. Mr. Str Brookville. The subject was "Italy a very interesting talk it was. Strachan has a happy way of telling impressions of the various noted Italy, France, England, and Scotland; his lecture was all too short for those listened to the able speaker. The sance was all that could be desired, as ladies of the church are to be congratulated on the success of the affair.

## It Pays To Use The Kind Has No Mud.

The immense popularity of Richardson & Co's Improved Butter induced speculators with little ability to put up imitations of the f color that makes prize butter. Imitation butter colors contain many other impurities that ruin well made Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter is noted for its purity. There the slightest trace of any injurious diant in it, and the last drop is as clear pure as the first. Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color gives it and natural June tint; common produce a bricky red that soon fades the butter, leaving it with a lard-like Ask your druggist or dealer for Richardson & Co's Improved Butter the kind that has no mud.



# THE NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

WEDNESDAY-FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10th, 1902.

## WOMEN'S CLOTHING

If you are wise you will  
well to its making, for  
y made clothing is an ever  
ring abomination.

## Socks.

Girls fills every requirement.  
in, medium it is; full lengths  
that you will find it easy to

entire waists,—sequin jet on  
best kind of all over trimming,  
s' the very new thing for high

re is a factor in good dressing  
r choice, correct in its styles—  
sponsored upon by the careful  
nsible to a man's correct toilet.  
Shirts in town. Have you  
The line of Men's colored

i can buy the material, full  
00 line is the best Night Shirt

FOR 25c—These are regular  
he double collar. They were  
ear up his silk ends gave us a

ITS—Our stock was never as  
by us from hundreds. They  
say as we buy direct from the  
and ask to see our celebrated

## for Men.

chiffonier to put on the first  
are are excellent sorts. Will

nd Drawers, sizes 32 to 46 per

Shirts and Drawers, per gar-  
double breasted per garment

er garment 39c.  
ool Kint Shirts and Drawers,

Underwear—very special—per

derwear, double breasted, per

anfield" brand, the best under-

## PERSONALS

Did it ever occur to you that you could  
assist us greatly to keep up the interest of this  
column. If you have friends visiting you, or  
intend leaving town for even a few days kindly  
let us know by personal call or a post card.  
Your friends both in the neighborhood and at  
a distance are interested in your movements.  
Don't think we should know where you are:  
Tell us.

Miss Mae Kelley, of town, is visiting  
friends in Violet.

W. H. Davis, of Picton, was in town  
Tuesday attending the funeral of the late  
T. G. Davis.

Mr. Albert Bartlett, of Rochester, N. Y.,  
spent Sunday last in town calling on  
friends.

Mr. T. S. Burley, of Napanee, was in  
Belleville on Monday.

Walter Boyes left Monday for Cleveland,  
Ohio, where he has secured a situation.

G. A. Cliff took in the excursion to New  
York.

L. A. Anderson and sons, Stanhope and  
Gerald, left Tuesday for a ten days' vaca-  
tion in New York and Virginia.

Henry Blewett, New York, arrived in  
town on Saturday on a visit to his mother,  
Mrs. James Blewett, who is very ill.

Rev. Mr. Bartlett, of the Western  
Methodist church, Napanee, returned to  
town last week, from his trip to the North  
West, greatly improved in health.

Miss Florence Grange, of Newburgh, is  
visiting friends in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Zara Vanluven, of Mos-  
cow, left for Colton, California, last Wed-  
nesday to visit their son. They go by  
Sante Fe route, via Chicago and Kansas  
City.

Mr. McDonald, of the Dominion Bank,  
has been transferred to the Eganville  
branch. Lawrence Welsh has taken Mr.  
McDonald's place.

Mr. Fred. Perry, of Chambers, with wife  
and family, spent last Sunday in town at  
at his brother's, Mr. Frank Perry.

Mr. F. R. Maybee will leave shortly for  
the Gravenhurst Sanitarium to undergo  
treatment in that institution. He will be  
gone six or seven months.

Miss Jennie Ellis was confined to her  
home through illness a few days this week.

Mr. W. McKibbin who was in the em-  
ploy of W. S. Deslor, has returned to  
Napanee, and accepted a situation with  
Mr. Fred. L. Hooper.

Mrs. John B. Blanchard, South Napa-  
nee, after spending a few days at her  
daughter's, Mrs. F. W. Coates, Kingston,  
left that city on Tuesday last for New  
York, where she will spend two weeks with  
her daughter, Mrs. J. J. O'Connell.

Messrs. Fred. Frizzell and A. R. Harmer  
left on Tuesday for Pasco, Washington.

Dr. Leonard and son William were in  
Toronto Sunday. William has secured a  
situation in the Dominion Bank in that  
city.

Mrs. Joseph Gates is visiting in King-  
ston for a couple of weeks.

Mr. Ernest Sharpe, of Sharpton, Miss  
Maude Snider, of Maple Lane, and Mr.  
Eddie E. Timmerman, of Spring Hill,  
Nova Scotia, spent last Friday at Mr. G.  
D. Simpkins, Odessa.

Mrs. J. C. Bartle and daughter Elsie, of  
Niagara Falls, are visiting at the home of  
her father's Rev. Wm. Bryers, Centre St.

## LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES,

and all kinds of Sash Fac-  
tory Goods. Also Mill  
Wood, Salt, Star Portland  
Cement, and COAL for  
domestic and manufactur-  
ing purposes.

**The Rathbun Co.**  
R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

## NOTICE!

The fruit season is nearly over, and now is  
the time to buy. We get shipments of  
Peaches, Grapes, Etc., every morning, which  
enables us to have choice good fruit all the  
time, and our prices are very low. Try our  
XXX Malt Vinegar and pickling spices. We keep nothing but the best  
and purest. Spanish Onions, new ones just arrived in good condition,  
and very cheap. All kinds of Breakfast Foods, Force, Malta Vita Grape  
Nut, Shredded Wheat, Granose Flakes, Etc. We have Roquefort,  
Stilton and Canadian Cheese on hand. Try our Coffee. We keep only  
the Blend at 40c. a pound which cannot be beaten.

FRESH AND SALTED MEATS—Beef, Lamb, Pork, Veal, Sausage, Fowl in  
season, Fearman's Sugar Cured Ham and English Breakfast Bacon always in stock.

**J. F. SMITH.**

## LENNOX AND ADDINGTON TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

A large number of the teachers of Lennox  
and Addington attended their annual  
Convention in the N. C. I. Thursday and  
Friday, (Oct. 2nd and 3rd.)

Those who so kindly took part in the  
program may congratulate themselves on  
the excellence of their work and the success  
of the Convention. After such practical  
papers, addresses and words of encourage-  
ment the teachers must return to their  
work with renewed zeal and energy, deter-  
mined to strive for the higher ideals set  
before them.

The first subject on the program Thurs-  
day morning "Recreation and its Relation  
to Discipline" was given by Mr. Adams  
strongly advised the teachers superintend-  
ing and taking part in the games of the  
pupils at recess. As music and singing  
has a refining influence on the child's  
character thought it would be an improve-  
ment if it were more generally taught in  
both High and Public Schools.

"Our Educational System," given by  
Miss Husband some of the defects in our  
system of public school education were  
emphasized, also the disadvantages many  
of the teachers are working under, as  
multiplicity of classes, inequality of num-  
bers, low salaries, etc.

Mr. U. J. Flach M. A., in the subject  
"Arithmetic" pointed out the one great  
fault on the part of the pupils at the last  
entrance exam. — Inaccuracy in the  
mechanical work of simple addition and  
multiplication; giving plenty of mental  
arithmetic and constant drill in the simple  
rules should be the means adopted by the  
teacher to overcome this defect.

"A Talk and Class in Form Study"  
conducted by Miss Park, added very much  
to the interest of the program. The sphere  
the cube and the cylinder were presented

## DR. WAUGH, DENTIST.

163 PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.

WILL VISIT ODESSA

2nd MONDAY OF EACH MONTH.

## PRICES:

A Set of Teeth for .....	\$6 00
A Gold Filling .....	1 00
A Silver Filling .....	50
A Cement Filling .....	25

PAINLESS EXTRACTION 25c  
ALL WORK FULLY GUARANTEED.  
50c

Logie, Hall, Henwood, Tobey, Trimble and  
Frizzell.

It was very much regretted that our  
esteemed inspector, Mr. F. Burrows, was  
unable to be with us on account of illness,  
this being the first occasion since the  
organization of the society, thirty years  
ago, that he has been absent. A motion  
was passed expressing our sympathy and  
sorrow for him, and the hopes of a speedy  
recovery.

The following officers were appointed:—  
President, Mr. U. J. Flach, M. A., Princip-  
al of N. C. I.; Vice President, Miss E. A.  
Parks, N. M. S.; Sec. Treasurer, Miss J. E.  
Mair; Committee of management, Princip-  
als of High and Public schools of Napa-  
nee, Newburgh, Bath, Odessa, Strathcona  
and Yarker; Auditors, Messrs. Reid and  
McKay.

Mr. C. E. Edwards, B. A., was appointed

or chiffonier to put on the first  
 here are excellent sorts. Will  
 and Drawers, sizes 32 to 46 per  
 Shirts and Drawers, per gar-  
 double breasted per garment  
 per garment 39c.  
 Wool Kint Shirts and Drawers,  
 Underwear—very special—per  
 underwear, double breasted, per  
 "Stanfield" brand, the best under-  
 garment \$1.50.  
 Drawers "Stanfield" brand, all

ally hum with values this fall  
 and so economically. Parents  
**THEY'RE BOTH RIGHT** as a  
 0 years siz  
 1.50 to 4.50.  
 —\$3.00 to 7.50.  
 c. and \$1.00 each.  
 each.

**JUBILEE SCHOOL.**  
 HONOR ROLL FOR SEPTEMBER.  
 th Class—Names in order of merit.  
 Vanalstine, Eva Richardson, Lizzie  
 Fred Cummings, Charlie Ford, Eliza  
 son, Charlie Grass, George Johnson  
 Denyes.  
 4 Class—Florence Vanalstine, Annie  
 son, Ollie Hicks, Florence Symonds  
 ck Class—Edith Richardson, Georgie  
 ck, Vera Richardson, Ollie Hicks,  
 e Symonds.  
 II—Earl Denyes, Harry Lowry,  
 Sedore.  
 I—Gertie Pringle, Willie Symonds,  
 nooke, Harold Smith, Lesly Rich-  
 ADDA REID, Teacher.

**Children Cry for  
 ASTORIA.**  
 ladies of the Presbyterian church  
 anniversary tea in the church Mon-  
 ning, it being the 7th anniversary  
 induction of pastor, Rev. W. W.  
 A tea was served from six to eight  
 in the basement, and all the  
 les of the season were served. After  
 otire was listened to in the body of  
 roh, given by Rev. Mr. Strachan,  
 ille. The subject was "Italy" and  
 interesting talk it was. Mr.  
 an has a happy way of telling his  
 sions of the various noted cities of  
 France, England, and Scotland, and  
 ure was all too short for those who  
 t to the able speaker. The attend-  
 as all that could be desired, and the  
 of the church are to be congratulat-  
 he success of the affair.

**ys To Use The Kind That  
 Has No Mud.**  
 immense popularity of Wells,  
 son & Co's Improved Butter Color  
 d speculators with little chemical  
 to put up imitations of the famous  
 that makes prize butter. These  
 on butter colors contain mud and  
 mpurities that ruin well made butter  
 Richardson & Co's Improved Butter  
 noted for its purity. There is not  
 ighest trace of any injurious ingre-  
 nt, and the last drop is as clear and  
 as the first. Wells, Richardson &  
 mproved Butter Color gives the true  
 atural June tint; common colors  
 e a brickly red that soon fades from  
 ter, leaving it with a lard-like color,  
 our druggist or dealer for Wells,  
 son & Co's Improved Butter Color,  
 id that has no mud.

left that city on Tuesday last for New  
 York; where she will spend two weeks with  
 her daughter, Mrs. J. J. O'Connell.  
 Messrs. Fred, Frizzell and A. B. Harmer  
 left on Tuesday for Pasco, Washington.  
 Dr. Leonard and son William were in  
 Toronto Sunday. William has secured a  
 situation in the Dominion Bank in that  
 city.  
 Mrs. Joseph Gates is visiting in King-  
 ston for a couple of weeks.  
 Mr. Ernest Sharpe, of Sharpton, Miss  
 Maude Snider, of Maple Lane, and Mr.  
 Eddie E. Timmerman, of Spring Hill,  
 Nova Scotia, spent last Friday at Mr. G.  
 D. Simpkins, Odessa.  
 Mrs J. C. Bartle and daughter Elsie, of  
 Niagara Falls, are visiting at the home of  
 her father's Rev. Wm. Bryers, Centre St.  
 The following is a list of those who took  
 in the New York excursion on Tuesday:—  
 Geo. A. Cliffe, O. R. Miller, M. McRossie,  
 Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Ward, G. W. Gib-  
 bard, Miss Gibbard, Miss Alice Blanchard,  
 Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Richardson, Mr. and  
 Mrs. F. Burrows, Napanee; W. W.  
 Asselstine, Moscow; P. Lally, Reed; Mr.  
 and Mrs. Jones, Tamworth; Mrs. V.  
 Moyle, Picton; Miss B. Hogle, Odessa;  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Howard, H. J. Neilson,  
 Stella; C. G. Booth, Odessa; Miss Rae  
 Fee, Mrs. F. J. Way, Camden East.

**BIRTHS.**  
 RICHARDSON—At Napanee Home, Prenton  
 Road West, Liverpool, England, on Sept.  
 17th, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs.  
 James Richardson. Mrs. Richardson was  
 a daughter of Mrs. H. A. Lake, formerly  
 of Napanee, Ontario. Mother and child  
 are doing well.

**MARRIAGES.**  
 WHEELER—MAINES—By Rev. R. Mc  
 Cullough, assisted by Rev. D. Balfour, on  
 Oct. 1st, at the residence of the bride's  
 parents, Mr. J. W. Wheeler, to Miss  
 Charlotte E., daughter of Mr. Frank  
 Maines, all of Hungerford.

ROW—ALLEN—At Toronto, on Wednes-  
 day, Oct. 8th, by Rev. Dr. Thomas, Miss  
 Sarah Allen, of Napanee, to Mr. John  
 Row, of Peterboro.

**DEATHS.**  
 DAVIS—At Napanee, on Monday, Oct.  
 6th, Thomas Grange Davis, aged 60 years  
 and 6 months.  
 WILLIAMS—At Camden East, Oct. 7th,  
 Lila, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney L.  
 Williams, aged 3 years.  
 DOUGLAS—At Napanee, on Saturday,  
 Oct. 4th, 1902, the wife of James Douglas,  
 South Napanee, of a son.  
 WAGAR—At Napanee, on Monday, Sept.  
 27th, 1902, the wife of Johnston Wagar,  
 of a daughter.

We have not advanced the price of our  
 tobaccos. Amber smoking tobacco, Bobs,  
 Currency and Fair Play chewing tobaccos  
 are the same size and price to the Consumer  
 as formerly. We have also extended the  
 time for the redemption of snowshoe tags  
 to January 1st, 1904.  
 42b THE EMPIRE TOBACCO Co. Limited.  
 Edward F. Davis' Uncle Tom's Cabin  
 Co. showed in the Opera House here on  
 Friday evening last. Almost everybody  
 that attended say it was the worst  
 "exhibition" they ever saw. It is about  
 time the manager of the opera house took  
 some steps towards protecting the public  
 from such companies as this one evidently  
 was. When a good show does visit Napa-  
 nee the people do not like to go for fear  
 they are "up against it" again. And the  
 price of admission is generally the same  
 as a first-class company charges, too.  
 Itching, Burning, Skin Diseases Cured  
 for Thirty-five Cents.—Dr. Agnew's  
 Ointment relieves in one day, and cures  
 Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eczema,  
 Barber's Itch, Ulcers, Blotches and all  
 eruptions of the skin. It is soothing and  
 quieting and acts like magic in the cure of  
 all baby humors. 35c.—47  
 Several leading soloists and pianists in  
 Philadelphia, Chicago, New York and  
 other American cities, were graduates  
 when lads, from Mrs. Browett's music  
 classes, in connection with the private  
 school conducted for many years by this  
 lady, (now of Napanee) in a Western  
 Ontario city.

"Our Educational System," given by  
 Miss Husband some of the defects in our  
 system of public school education were  
 emphasized, also the disadvantages many  
 of the teachers are working under, as  
 multiplicity of classes, inequality of num-  
 bers, low salaries, etc.  
 Mr. U. J. Flach M. A., in the subject  
 "Arithmetic" pointed out the one great  
 fault on the part of the pupils at the last  
 entrance exam. — Inaccuracy in the  
 mechanical work of simple addition and  
 multiplication; giving plenty of mental  
 arithmetic and constant drill in the simple  
 rules should be the means adopted by the  
 teacher to overcome this defect.  
 "A Talk and Class in Form Study"  
 conducted by Miss Park, added very much  
 to the interest of the program. The sphere  
 the cube and the cylinder were presented  
 to the children, after being carefully  
 examined, plastocene was moulded into  
 similar forms by the "little folk." The  
 powers of observation, construction and  
 memory being thus early trained.  
 A paper "Why do we study Literature?"  
 written by Miss Wilson, said, "As our  
 minds become a storehouse of what we  
 read, the authors whose writings refine and  
 ennoble the mind should be studied, and  
 only literature of a pure and elevating  
 character find a place in our schools and  
 homes.  
 The evening session was held in the town  
 hall. The President, Mr. C. E. Edwards,  
 occupied the chair.  
 Instrumental selections in music were  
 given by the Misses Templeton, Hall and  
 Logie, and vocal selections by Mrs. Van-  
 Luven and Miss E. Ashley.  
 H. M. Deroche, K.C., was first called  
 upon to address the audience. Dwelt on  
 the importance of the teachers' work, as to  
 their teaching and influence is largely  
 due the future greatness of Canada.  
 Prof. Watson (Queen's) held the close  
 attention of those present in his address on  
 "Modern Universities." Compared our  
 Canadian Universities with that of Oxford,  
 that dates back to the middle ages. While  
 Oxford deals only with the theoretical part  
 of education, Canadian Universities deal  
 with both practical and theoretical. Main-  
 tained that it mattered not in what station  
 of life man was placed as long as he did  
 his duty honorably. Character makes the  
 heroes, not position or rank. The meeting  
 closed with the National Anthem.  
 Friday a.m. Prof. Watson (Queen's)  
 addressed the teachers on "Educational  
 Ideals" said, "The principle of all life is to  
 live in an idea, the principle of all educa-  
 tion is to work with an idea, and the  
 practical method is to apply it. To live in  
 the eternal, in that which passeth not  
 away. To live in the good, the true and  
 the beautiful.  
 The subject of "Nature Study," by Mr.  
 D. Reid, B.A., was dealt with in a practical  
 manner. As the first of all knowledge  
 comes through the senses, it was shown by  
 means of a card of natural flowers how the  
 study of nature trained and developed the  
 power of sight, observation, memory, ex-  
 pression, knowledge.  
 A paper on "Literature" by Mr. Hutchin-  
 son elicited a lively discussion and closed a  
 most interesting and instructive program.  
 Selections in music were kindly con-  
 tributed during the sessions by the Misses

Logie, Hall, Henwood, Tobey, Trimble and  
 Frizzell.  
 It was very much regretted that our  
 esteemed inspector, Mr. F. Barrows, was  
 unable to be with us on account of illness,  
 this being the first occasion since the  
 organization of the society, thirty years  
 ago, that he has been absent. A motion  
 was passed expressing our sympathy and  
 sorrow for him, and the hopes of a speedy  
 recovery.  
 The following officers were appointed:—  
 President, Mr. U. J. Flach, M.A., Princip-  
 al of N.C.I.; Vice President, Miss E. A.  
 Parks, N.M.S.; Sec.-Treasurer, Miss J. E.  
 Mair; Committee of management, Princip-  
 als of High and Public schools of Napa-  
 nee, Newburgh, Bath, Odessa, Strathcona  
 and Yarker; Auditors, Messrs. Reid and  
 McKay.  
 Mr. C. E. Edwards, B.A., was appointed  
 a delegate to the O. E. Association, Toron-  
 to Prof Watson was made honorary  
 member of the Society.  
 The committee wish to express their  
 sincere thanks to all the ladies and gentle-  
 men who so ably assisted in providing such  
 an excellent program

**A Dress Goods Drive  
 25 Cents.**  
 For Saturday and next week we place on  
 sale 20 pieces Suitings, 40 to 44 inches  
 wide, for 25c. the yard.  
**HARDY DRY GOODS CO.**

Several leading soloists and pianists in  
 Philadelphia, Chicago and New York,  
 graduated from Mrs. Browett's music  
 classes, in one of our large cities, in  
 Western Ontario.  
 Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. and  
 Mrs. Sidney L. Williams, Camden East,  
 over the death of their little daughter, Lila,  
 which sad event occurred on Tuesday, 7th  
 October. Death was due to scarlet fever,  
 after a couple of week's illness. She was  
 about three years old. The funeral took  
 place on Wednesday.  
 Manly Strength and Womanly Beauty  
 depend on purity of the blood and much  
 of that purity depends on perfect kidney  
 filtering. If these organs are diseased  
 they will not perform their functions, man  
 will seek in vain for strength and woman  
 for beauty. South American Kidney Cure  
 drives out all impurities through the body's  
 "filters"—repairs weak spots.—46  
 The election petitions from the con-  
 stituencies of Addington and Stormont  
 have been transferred for trial from  
 Napanee and Cornwall respectively, to  
 Osgoode Hall, and the date for hearing has  
 been fixed as October 20th. This means  
 that no proceedings will be taken and that  
 both petitions will be dismissed.

**EVERYTHING**  
 usually kept in a  
**First-Class Drug Store**  
 will be found at  
**MEDICAL HALL.**  
 We will be pleased to serve you.  
**FRED L. HOOPER.**

**UNDERWEAR.**

We have just opened up a full stock of Ladies' and Children's Underwear and Hosiery for the fall and winter trade, which we invite you to call and inspect before purchasing elsewhere.

Also a Complete Stock of Men's and Boys' Underwear, Sox, Braces, Top Shirts, Etc. See our Flannellette Blankets.

We still have a number of Fruit Jars at low prices. Also Rubber Rings at 5c a doz. at THE PEOPLE'S FAIR.

**McINTOSH BROS.,**

**UNDERWEAR.**

**W. A. GARRETT,**  
 Manager.



# THE BUZZING LOCUSTS

## The Increasing Signs of Mental and Physical Decadence

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two, by William Bailly, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Chicago says:—Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached on the following text:—Ecclesiastes xii., 5, "The grasshopper shall be a burden."

A unique text, capable of many different interpretations. Some suppose the Solomonic "burden" of the grasshopper, or, more strictly speaking, of the eastern locust, refers to the nagging pains of the chronic dyspeptic. The locusts, properly cooked, were edible. They constituted one of the most delicate of foods. They were often served to invalids and to those whose weak stomachs were unable to assimilate any other kind of diet. Thus some commentators assert that the figure of the text is that of an old man contorted with pain because his digestive organs have given out. The dinner of locusts which he has eaten instead of being transformed into blood and bone and nerve and muscle is lying like a lump of lead within him. Others assert that the text is the figure of an aged man whose emaciated body, with its shrivelled limbs and curved backbone, has taken upon itself the form of a lean grasshopper. Thus Tithonus in his old age was supposed to have been changed into this chirping insect because the Greek gods who had promised him immortality upon earth had refused to endow him with eternal youth.

But, though many interpretations are offered to explain the meaning of my text, there is one simple interpretation which, I believe, will appeal to the common sense of all. Solomon used the figure of the chirping grasshopper to illustrate the fact that if we do not have the grace of God in our hearts there will come a time when the little annoyances of life will tease and tantalize and trouble us, even as the buzzing of an insect can destroy the slumbers of a sleeping invalid or as the slamming of a door makes a nervously prostrated patient start up in fright and bedews his cold forehead with clammy sweat. The wisest of all men seems to say to you and me, "The religion of the Lord Jesus Christ is just as essential for the little troubles as for the big, for the insectile trials as for the mountainous affliction." The purpose of this sermon is to discuss some of the little annoyances of life and to state how, by the grace of God, we may combat them. I want to present this theme to those whose physical and mental frames have been prematurely weakened by the strenuous, hard-working lives they have been compelled to lead, as well as to those whose once strong bodies are bordering upon nervous collapse on account of the natural

### APPROACH OF OLD AGE.

The kitchen and bedroom and nursery and parlor of the average home reveal many of the so-called petty annoyances which can render morbid and unhappy the minds and hearts of the inmates, especially of the wives and mothers. It is the annoyance of trying to build a fire early in the morning, when the damper will not work, that exemplifies how the grasshopper may become a burden. It is the trouble of getting the children off to school at the right time, when the tired mother finds that her boy has worn a hole

in his coat, we all need the grace of God in our hearts to overcome the little annoyances as well as the big trials of life.

Many unjust and contemptible criticisms which are daily made against us and our work can be aptly classed as among the insectile armies of the multitudinous locusts. A good, honest, vehement, healthy criticism ought to be spiritually helpful to the average man. It ought to act upon the ambitious mind and the spirit in the same way that a vigorous massage starts the sluggish blood to course through the arteries and veins of our invalid body. It is when an army is invading a foreign land that the commanding general is most careful about his scouts and sentries and countersigns and powder and bullets and guns and commissary supplies. It is when a man feels that he is completely surrounded by rivals and by honest critics who do not believe in the way he is doing that he puts forth his best energies and lives up to

### HIS HIGHEST STANDARD.

But there is a Christian as well as an un-Christian way of meeting the criticisms of rivals and of those who are jealous of our successes. One way is to do as Plato, the great disciple of Socrates, did when he was told that even the boys in the streets were laughing at his singing. He answered, "Then I must learn to sing better, so that they will not laugh." The other way is to do as Alexander Pope, the vain and supersensitive poet of England, used to do. Instead of going ahead and doing the work that God gave him to do, and on account of his enemies' criticisms doing it better and better all the time, he wasted most of his time in bickerings and backbiting and in trying to destroy the reputations of those who were attacking him. The one way is to do as D. L. Moody did. He made it the rule of his life to never individually attack a person who had attacked him. The more Mr. Moody was personally assailed and misrepresented the more he would go to God in prayer and ask the Divine Father to make his life so pure and true that there might not remain in his heart any cause for the charge which his enemies were making. The other way is to do as many others are doing. When a neighbor or a critic makes any derogatory statement about us and our work, we prove that we are not falsely condemned in all particulars, that at least we have the fault of retaliation, because we go hunting for the faults in our neighbor's lives instead of trying, with divine help, to correct the evils in our own.

Thus, my brother, I want you, by the grace of God, to rise higher and higher in the spiritual life until at last you are at an altitude above and out of ear-shot of the buzzing sound of the locusts of fault finding enemies. I want you to rise so high in the spiritual life that you will not care what people may say or think about you and yours, as long as you can bring these people to love and live for Christ. Humanly speaking, it is awfully hard to bear the petty annoyances of your neighbors, criticising you and saying mean things about your wife and children. It is hard from a human standpoint to refrain from flinging a stone at the locusts of evil naggings which are buzzing about you and your loved ones. But by the grace of God you can live

corn. It means that we should ask Christ to go into partnership with us in business and not have him be a silent partner either. It simply means we should have Christ as a practical helpmate during the week day as well as a Sabbath companion on our way to church.

### CANNOT STAND UPRIGHT.

"Astasia" is a nervous affection the peculiar feature of which is the fact that a person suffering from it cannot stand upright. If he tries, he will be obliged to hop and jump whenever his feet touch the ground. In a word, his actions are precisely those of a person who might be required to stand upright on a floor composed of red-hot coal. Fortunately there are not many cases of this malady on record. Akathisia is the exact opposite of astasia, since a person suffering from it cannot remain seated. The moment he seats himself in a chair he is obliged to start up again. Dr. Haskovic, of Prague, has been studying this disease, and tells of two notable cases. The first was that of a man forty years old, who was frequently attacked with hysteria. Whenever he sat down he sprang up again, and up and down in this manner he went several times until he succeeded in getting away from the chair. In the second case, which was that of a man fifty-four years old, the patient was sometimes able to remain seated for a while, but the fit invariably seized him sooner or later and forced him to spring away from the chair. A person afflicted with akathisia can walk easily, but cannot sit, whereas a person suffering from astasia cannot stand upright, and cannot walk in the ordinary manner, owing to the contraction of his lower limbs.

### STORY OF A DEBT.

A Japanese provincial journal has the following story of a debt: A peasant had borrowed the sum of 15 yen (\$7.50) on the security of a small house owned by him. The term of the repayment of the loan having come and gone and the usurer seeing no immediate probability of getting his money back the creditor was dunned to the verge of distraction. He alleged that he was unable properly to feed his family owing to the hard times and that it would not be until summer that his scanty acres would yield enough to pay the loan and interest. Nothing would satisfy the creditor but that the peasant should give up the house. "The house is mine," declared the usurer, "and if you do not turn out I am at liberty to burn it over your heads." This drove the peasant to desperation. Next day he appeared before the door of his oppressor with a cart containing seven large bags of ashes. He had taken the liberty, he said, to burn the house down himself, as it appeared immaterial to his creditor whether it was burned or not; here were the ashes; he hoped the usurer would be satisfied.

### DOGS AND BOYS.

The Clayesmore school, at Enfield, England, has tried a novel experiment in allowing its pupils to keep dogs. A kennel club has been formed, of which a master is president and the boy dog owners are members. Each boy is responsible for his own dog and for the state of its kennel. Buildings suitable for this purpose was opened by the Countess of Warwick some years ago. Of the success of the experiment the headmaster says: "It has been found that the care of the dogs is a sound means of moral discipline to the youth of mankind, while thoroughly agreeable so boyish inclinations. Everyone knows how deeply the dog

## FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tillers of the Soil.

### DEVELOPING THE COW.

In the development of a cow very much depends upon the matter of feeding, both as quality of the food given and the manner in which it is fed. The success or failure in this is due to the intelligence and skill of the dairyman. We will hardly find two cows in any stable that should be treated exactly alike in the matter of rations, and he comes the great and important study of the feeder. One cow with a voracious appetite, with great powers of digestion and assimilation, will need twice as much feed as another with a more dainty appetite. Heifers should never be fed as generously as mature cows.

Sometimes a cow when crowded for business, commences taking flesh, and then dries up in her milk. This cow is of a beefy tendency. She is fed with a food less forming, she might continue to be a fairly good cow, but weed her out and dispose of her. Another cow may be a great eater with great powers of assimilation. The food she consumes is returned in the shape of milk. It is safe to feed her to the extent of the powers of her digestion; she will not take one pound of flesh as long as she is giving milk. Great care must be exercised in feeding this cow. She never knows when she has food enough and an overfed may put her out of condition. This is the cow the dairyman should pin his faith to. She may not be the handsomest to look at, but she is truly the dairy cow. Save the heifer calves from this cow, and raise them in the direction of dairy production to take the place of some poor cow in the herd. As a rule poor performers are great eaters. Encourage the production of cows with great assimilative and digestive powers.

The dairyman should be regular and systematic in his methods of feeding. If he feeds before milking, do so every time. Whatever his habits and methods are to-day the same should be followed to-morrow and every day, because the cow expects it, and in this way she is not disappointed and disturbed. Cow in full flow of milk drink nearly twice as much water as a dry cow or fattening steer. Therefore provide pure water in abundance.

### THE SOIL.

That the physical or mechanical condition of the soil very largely regulates the crop yield in grain is clearly demonstrated in almost all parts of the farming country. Passing along a highway for instance on one side we see a fine field of wheat, exceptionally rank in growth indicating twenty-five to thirty bushels of wheat per acre, while on the other side the wheat is thin, of a sickly color and not one-third as high as that in the other field, indicating possibly five bushels per acre and yet we can see no difference in the soil formation. Both must have had the same sunshine and the same rainfall and yet would take eight acres of one field to yield as much as one acre of the other. Again we notice one part of a single field yields twenty-five, fifty and even 100 per cent. more than another. Still again we see wheel track or a horse-foot track indicated by coarser straw of a darker color and longer heads than the rest in the field. What do these varied conditions indicate? Much

those whose once strong bodies are bordering upon nervous collapse on account of the natural

#### APPROACH OF OLD AGE.

The kitchen and bedroom and nursery and parlor of the average home reveal many of the so-called petty annoyances which can render morbid and unhappy the minds and hearts of the inmates, especially of the wives and mothers. It is the annoyance of trying to build a fire early in the morning, when the damper will not work, that exemplifies how the grasshopper may become a burden. It is the trouble of getting the children off to school at the right time, when the tired mother finds that her boy has worn a hole in one of his stockings and there is not another clean pair to put on. It is the annoyance of hunting up a pair of scissors which your little girl lost when she took them to make doll's dresses. It is the annoyance of having the butcher and the groceryman fail to bring home the vegetables and the meat in time to be cooked for dinner. And then there is the annoyance to the wife of having her husband complain because his meals are not served on time. It is the nagging annoyance that comes every little while to all good housekeepers of having a lot of people drop in for dinner at the last moment when you are not expecting them and when you have nothing suitable in the larder to cook for them. It is the same kind of annoyance that Martha, in the little village of Bethany, experienced when her brother Lazarus brought Christ and some of the disciples to the home.

Wives and mothers and sisters, what you need to-day is the advice Solomon gave to the young men of his time. You need the grace of God in your hearts to be able to overcome the burden of the grasshoppers. As Jesus Christ turned to the angry and quick tempered housekeeper when she rushed into his presence crying, "Lord, dost thou not care that my sister hath left me to serve alone?" and gently said, "Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things, but one thing is needful," so Christ says to every living housekeeper to-day, "You need the grace in your heart to overcome the little annoyances as well as your great trials." Oh, woman, how different life would be if you would ask Jesus to stand by your side.

#### AT THE KITCHEN STOVE!

How different if you would only ask his help when you are mending baby's frock! How different if you would only ask Christ's help when you hunt for the missing silver spoon—if you would only ask him to help you to bear the burden of the grasshopper.

If it is important for wives and mothers to have the grace of God in order to overcome the infinitesimal burdens of the multitudinous locust, it is also important for husbands and fathers and brothers to have the same kind of divine reinforcement to meet the burdensome insectile annoyances that afflict them in turn. It is not the droughts and the froshets and the mortgage upon the land that wear out the patience of the farmer. It is the annoyance of the neighbor's borrowing his tools and not returning them. It is the annoyance of the farm hand getting drunk in the midst of the harvest. It is the stupidity of the same farm hand in giving the best horse cold water to drink when overheated so that the animal becomes foundered. It is not the big trials that wear out the professional man or the merchant. It is the misdirecting of a certain important letter. It is the rudeness of the clerk that drives customers away. It is the burden of the buzzing locust. Yes, ministers and lawyers and doctors and merchants and farmers and em-

higher in the spiritual life until at last you are at an altitude above and out of ear-shot of the buzzing sound of the locusts of fault finding enemies. I want you to rise so high in the spiritual life that you will not care what people may say or think about you and yours as long as you can bring these people to love and live for Christ. Humanly speaking, it is awfully hard to bear the petty annoyances of your neighbors, criticising you and saying mean things about your wife and children. It is hard from a human standpoint to refrain from flinging a stone at the locusts of evil nagging which are buzzing about you and your loved ones. But by the grace of God you can live down these petty annoyances. You can go on doing your work, even as Christ went on doing his work, in spite of

**THE JEERS AND THE SCOFFS** which the Pharisees uttered against him and his disciples. If you are absorbed in your Divine Master's work, you will receive sufficient grace to make you indifferent to the little annoyances caused by what people may say against you.

When the faculties begin to fail and the hair to whiten, the burden of the locusts become very heavy to bear unless a man as a Christian is walking side by side with Christ. Even the Christian will find this burden a heavy burden unless he has an extra amount of divine grace given to him. It is not a hard struggle to physically die. Dying is just as natural an act for the body as is the act of being born. But it is hard to grow old, to feel that you have to ride when once it was an exhilaration to walk, to know that the mind is failing, that the heart has not the old vigor, that the hand which once grasped and wielded the hilt of a sword must now do the small chores around the old homestead. It is hard to know that upon the trembling shoulders of old age, even the weight of a small grasshopper's body can become a burden, a heavy, crushing burden.

Yes, my friends, amid the decaying faculties of old age the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ is sufficient to overcome the burden of the buzzing locusts. What was the testimony of the aged Thomas Guthrie, the great Christian warrior of old Scotland? Standing, before a large assemblage of little children, he said: "Don't call me an old man, as some people do. Why, I am as young and happy as any child sitting before me to-day. My limbs may not be as strong as they once were. One of my feet may be in the grave, but the other foot is planted upon the earth so firmly that its leg has sunk knee deep in the clover tops. My hearing may not be as accurate as it once was, but my ears are continually hearing the sounds of sweetest music. My eye may not be as keen to read a book, but my eyesight is continually becoming more inspired to see the beauties of earth as well the beauties of heaven. I am not an old man. As I approach my second childhood I have begun to live a life of eternal happiness and of never ending joys." Study the faces, the beautiful happy faces, of the aged Christian men and women about, and you will learn as never before that the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ is sufficient, even amid the decaying physical and mental faculties, to lift the burden of the buzzing locust.

This burden of the locust is a very practical theme. The text teaches that, though the gospel of Jesus Christ is a good religion to die by, yet it is just as good a religion to live by. It means that we should take Christ with us to sing the lullaby to the baby and to get the early breakfast. It means that we should take Christ with us to help harness up the horse and shuck the

#### DOGS AND BOYS.

The Claysmore school, at Enfield, England, has tried a novel experiment in allowing its pupils to keep dogs. A kennel club has been formed, of which a master is president and the boy dog owners are members. Each boy is responsible for his own dog and for the state of its kennel. Buildings suitable for this purpose was opened by the Countess of Warwick some years ago. Of the success of the experiment the headmaster says: "It has been found that the care of the dogs is a sound means of moral discipline to the youth of mankind, while thoroughly agreeable so boyish inclinations. Everyone knows how dearly the English boy likes to keep a dog, and under proper supervision the possession of such a pet tends to make him kind to all animals, while it also enables him to enjoy the open air, and in the most sensible and natural manner to learn a great deal of the common laws of nature and the ways of animal life."

#### FROM COAL BACK TO WOOD.

Recent discussion of the future exhaustion of the coal supply leads Mr. D. E. Hutchins, one of the Government forest officers of Cape Colony to advocate the plan of cultivating forest timber for fuel. In Cape Town to-day, he says, it is cheaper to plant a forest of quick-growing trees for fuel than to import coal. The eucalyptus is an excellent wood for this purpose. Experiment has shown that, when planted on tropical mountains, it will produce fuel at the rate of 20 tons per year for each acre. But Mr. Hutchins thinks it would be possible to find some plant which, in sunny latitudes, with plenty of rainfall, would produce twice as much fuel as that. This, he calculates, would give the world the equivalent of at least 30 times its present consumption of coal.

#### MAYOR WAS TOO SANGUINE.

M. Beda Haloiz, Mayor of the town of Derno, in Hungary, is of a sanguine temperament, which has just led him into a grievous disappointment. He recently arrested a man who answered so fully to all the descriptions of the man Keskemety, who last year stole £250,000 belonging to the Budapest corporation, that he gave full vent to his feelings, and gave a grand banquet out of the municipal monies. Then the accused man proved that he was not Keskemety, the Mayor, besides being surcharged his expenditure, was deprived of his post, and his consequent state of mental depression may be better imagined than described.

#### FORAGE GIVEN AWAY.

A fine business instinct has seized tics. In order to push the sale of the South African military authorities surplus horses they announce in the Mafeking Mail that "all purchasers of horses at the price or average price of £35 or over will receive an order from the sales officer on the nearest depot for a free issue of seven days' forage (grain or hay) for each animal."

#### TIPS IN CHINA.

The tipping system is not encouraged in China. An execution recently took place outside the gates of Tai-yuan-fu. The decapitated body belonged in life to a telegraph messenger. On the occasion of a great festival he asked for "tips" from some leading merchants who habitually used the telegraph office. The Governor of the province heard of it and took prompt steps to sup-

presshushels of wheat per acre, while the other side the wheat is thin a sickly color and not one-third high as that in the other field, indicating possibly five bushels acre and yet we can see no difference in the soil formation. It must have had the same suns and the same rainfall and yet would take eight acres of one to yield as much as one acre of other. Again we notice one part a single field yields twenty-five and even 100 per cent. more than another. Still again we see wheel track or a horse-foot track indicated by coarser straw of a different color and longer heads than the rest in the field. What do these varied conditions indicate? We conclude that there is a shadow of luck about this or that these results come by chance? Plants large and healthy because the conditions of the soil where their growth are favorable. Every weak unprolific plant is the direct result of an imperfect physical condition of the soil. The good book says, "ye sow so shall ye reap." What this may have been intended as a parable it would never have been quoted if it were not literally true.

While it is true that different soils require somewhat different treatment, there are certain physical conditions of the soil that must exist or good results cannot be obtained. One point should be borne in mind at all times; soil should not be plowed or otherwise cultivated when either dry or wet. It should be handled when moist only. In this condition only the best results are obtainable. When the soil is simply moist the plow or cultivator draws much lighter, the particles separate much easier and finer texture is obtainable.

#### SUPERIORITY OF JERSEY

The objection is raised to Jersey cow by those who have had any practical experience, that she is delicate, writes Valency E. Fuller. No more foolish idea could possibly exist. I possess of that beautiful deer head, and fine legs we all so love and which is the evidence of pure blood, putting the product of feed in the pail, instead of laying flesh, to those unfamiliar with bears the impress of delicacy. The reserve nervous force, which alone enables her to produce in and year out, stands her in good stead in case of sickness; and the wiry man, she more often than through such illness than one more lethargic disposition, which apparently but not really strong.

Another objection raised is that the Jerseys are more subject to tuberculosis than some other breeds. Statistics prove the inaccuracy of this assertion and that tuberculosis is a respecter of no breed. The best posted in this dreaded disease will know that the contraction of tuberculosis is a question of environment and sanitation, or contact with the bacilli of tuberculosis. All breeds are equally prone to contract it, whether of dairy breeds.

The Jersey cow has ceased to be the giver of a small quantity of rich milk, but judged on a year basis is the giver of a large quantity of milk, rich in butter fat casein, at the lowest cost of production. There are many herds averaging from 5,000 pounds upward per annum for every cow and heifer in the herd. Many exhaustive and lengthy tests have been made, and the World's dairy tests only gave the stamp of authenticity to the fact that Jersey comes into profit at an early age (two years); she is productive to a ripe old age. Her tenacity of milking, and consequently in bu-



## FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tillers of the Soil.

### DEVELOPING THE COW.

The development of a cow very depends upon the matter of food, both as quality of the food and the manner in which it is fed. The success or failure in this is due to the intelligence and skill of the dairyman. We will hardly have two cows in any stable that do not differ exactly alike in their natures, and here is the great and important difference of the feeder. One cow with a ravenous appetite, with great powers of digestion and assimilation, will need twice as much feed as another with a more dainty appetite. Heifers should never be fed liberally as mature cows.

Sometimes a cow when crowded with business, commences taking on fat, and then dries up in her milk. A cow is of a beefy tendency. If a cow is fed with a food less fattening, she might continue to be a good cow, but weed her out of the stable. Another cow is a great eater with great powers of assimilation. The food she consumes is returned in the form of milk. It is safe to feed her to the extent of the powers of her action; she will not take on a pound of flesh as long as she is giving milk. Great care must be exercised in feeding this cow. She never gets fat when she has food enough, an overfed may put her out of action. This is the cow the dairyman should pin his faith to. She may not be the handsomest to look at, but she is truly the dairy cow. Save the heifer calves from the cow, and raise them in the dairy. A cow of dairy production to take the place of some poor cow in the stable.

As a rule poor performers are not good eaters. Encourage the production of cows with great assimilation and digestive powers. The dairyman should be regular and systematic in his methods of feeding. If he feeds before milking, so every time. Whatever his system and methods are to-day they should be followed to-morrow, every day, because the cow expects it, and in this way she is not disappointed and disturbed. Cows will flow of milk drink nearly as much water as a dry cow. Attending steer. Therefore provide pure water in abundance.

### THE SOIL.

It is the physical or mechanical condition of the soil very largely determines the crop yield in grain. It is demonstrated in almost any part of the farming country. Passing along a highway for instance, on one side we see a fine field of wheat, exceptionally rank in growth, yielding twenty-five to thirty bushels of wheat per acre, while on the other side the wheat is thin, of a light color and not one-third as much as the other field, yielding possibly five bushels per acre and yet we can see no difference in the soil formation. Both fields have had the same sunshine and the same rainfall and yet it is a difference of eight acres of one field to as much as one acre of the other. Again we notice one part of a field yields twenty-five bushels and even 100 per cent. more than another. Still again we see a field track or a horse-foot track indicated by coarser straw of a darker color and longer heads than all

making, is a fixed characteristic, established beyond all doubt.

As an all-around year's milker on an economical consumption of feed, no breed can touch her. Her milk contains a greater quantity of butter and of cheese per 100 pounds than any other breed. The quality of butter and cheese is of the very best. She can assimilate and take care of her food to better advantage than any other breed.

### FEED COWS FREQUENTLY.

Tests at various stations seem to indicate that dairy cows fed three times a day give more milk and make a greater gain in live weight than when fed only twice a day.



Waists with round yokes and circular berthas are generally becoming and are seen among the latest models. The smart example illustrated is made of pastel pink louisiane silk with yoke and lower sleeves of panne in the same shade overlaid with applique of heavy cream lace. Cream lace edges the berthas, and medallions are applied at intervals. All waist and gown materials are suitable and when desired for evening wear the yoke and lower sleeves can be omitted as shown in the small sketch.

The foundation lining fits snugly and closes at the center front, but separately from the waist. The full portions of the waist proper are gathered and arranged over the lining, closing invisibly at the center front. The yoke closes at the left shoulder seam. The circular berthas fall in graceful ripples from the lower edge of yoke. The sleeves are made with snug fitted linings which are faced to the elbows and full drooping puffs are arranged over the upper portions.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3½ yards 21 inches wide, 3½ yards 27 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1½ yards 18 inches wide for yoke collar and lower sleeves.

### MUCH IN A NAME.

An Englishman, who has just returned from an extensive tour through the East, tells a good story in which he was one of the principals.

He was one of a party at a banquet tendered to the Maharajah of Patiala, at which nearly one hundred guests, representing nearly every branch of Indian life, were present. As a special guest, he was seated on the left of the Indian potentate.

During the meal he noticed that the latter partook of some fine Cumberland ham, and knowing that it was contrary to the Indian caste rules to eat any portion of a pig, he, without a thought, asked his highness how it was he was eating ham.

The Maharajah looked at his plate then, turning round to his body ser-

## ADULTERATION OF FOOD

CHEMIST SAYS IT WILL NEVER BE STAMPED OUT.

Tests Which Can Be Applied by Anybody to Some of the Foods.

You will hear people say that the adulteration of food is practically stamped out, said a chemist to a writer recently. It will never be stamped out until every housekeeper has sufficient knowledge of chemistry to analyze the foods she buys, and sufficient public spirit to put the law on the heels of the tradespeople who sell her impure stuffs.

The average person has no idea how seriously such articles as tea, butter, coffee, sugar, and cocoa are adulterated, because they don't know how to test the things they buy, and to have them properly examined by a chemist is out of the question. But there are some tests which can be applied by anyone to some of the foods most commonly adulterated.

Take coffee, for instance. Any child can prove whether coffee is pure or the usual cheap admixture of coffee and chicory. Take a spoonful of coffee which you have ground from the real bean itself, put it in a cup, and pour some cold water on it. It will scarcely tint the water. Pour the same quantity of water on the same quantity of coffee bought ready ground, and if there is any chicory in the stuff the water will immediately take a decided brown color. Sometimes the stuff sold as coffee is four-fifths chicory, and not worth half the price charged for it.

### THEN THERE IS COCOA.

The best cocoa is the one that is freest from starch. Many cheap and nasty cocoas consist of inferior starch with a dash of cocoa, and are more fit for laundry work than to overrun the delicate coats of the stomach. Cocoa is a fine thing, stimulating and nourishing; starch simply clogs the digestive organs. The proof of the cocoa is not in the drinking, but in the sediment remaining in the cup.

To test cocoa pour a couple of ounces of boiling water over a teaspoonful of the stuff and let it cool. If it is good, pure cocoa, you will find the sediment thickish, but a powdery liquid. If it is heavily loaded with starch, however, you will discover a thick, gluey compound, unmistakably starchy, at the bottom of the cup. Dip a small piece of linen into this mess, then iron it out, and any doubts you may possibly have had will at once be dispelled.

There is a deal of faking with sugars, most sugar particularly getting a lot of attention of the kind because it is easily treated. Sugar and sand are, as all the world knows, often forced into an offensive alliance. To detect sand in sugar is the easiest thing in the world. Pour a little water on a quantity of the sugar, let it dissolve and quite settle, and the sediment at the bottom of the vessel is sand—sand.

### FOR THE SUGAR DISSOLVES.

If lump sugar be impure the presence of foreign matter can generally be detected by burning a couple of cubes in a spoon, in which you will subsequently find a kind of ash, which is the end of the foreign matter left by the sugar, which has burnt entirely away.

Despite the law an immense quantity of margarine is sold as butter in the course of every year, and quite half the butter sold as pure butter is more or less faked or adulterated. On any hot summer's day, when the temperature is 88 degrees in the sunshine, you can

## THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, OCT. 12.

Text of the Lesson, Josh. iii., 9-4, 7. Golden Text, Isa. xliii., 2.

9, 10. Hereby ye shall know that the living God is among you.

The topic of our lesson is Israel crossing the Jordan, and the story is fully told in these two chapters from which our lesson is taken. By this great event the Lord would magnify Joshua in the sight of all Israel, that Israel might fear the Lord its God forever and that all the people of the earth might know the hand of the Lord, that it is mighty (iii, 7; iv, 14, 24). The symbol of the presence of God was the ark of the covenant, for it was from above the mercy seat from between the cherubim that He had promised to meet and commune with Moses (Ex. xxv, 22), and at least seven times He is spoken of as dwelling between the cherubim. In the third chapter the ark is mentioned ten times, and in the fourth chapter seven times, so that the ark of the covenant or the presence of the Lord in the midst of Israel is really the heart of our lesson.

11-13. Behold the ark of the covenant of the Lord of all the earth passeth over before you into Jordan.

A study of Num. x will show that on the march the ark always had its place in the midst of Israel, six tribes preceding and six tribes following it, and it was distinguished from every other vessel by an outer covering wholly of blue (Num. iv, 5, 6), but on this occasion it went before all the people and preceded them by about 2,000 cubits that they might know the way by which they must go, for as the officers said, "Ye have not passed this way heretofore" (Josh. iii, 4). As we go on in the daily Christian life we must run with patience, looking unto Jesus, and we must see no one but Jesus only, for He is our only ark, and He alone can lead us in the way wherein we should go (Heb. xii, 1, 2; Mark ix, 8).

14-16. And it came to pass . . . the people passed over right against Jericho.

Thus these three verses begin and end, and they tell us that as soon as the feet of the priests that bore the ark touched the waters of the river the waters from above where Israel was stood upon a heap, and the bed of the river became dry for Israel to pass over. The same living God who divided the Red Sea before Israel in the days of Moses did this before the millions of Israel under Joshua that Israel might see that the Lord was with Joshua as He has been with Moses and that all the people of the earth might know the mighty hand of the Lord. The same Lord afterward divided the same river for two men and a little later for one man (II Kings ii, 8, 14). We little know what the living God would do for one man willing to be as wholly His as Jesus Christ was, but we do know that His eyes are searching the whole earth to find such people (II Chron. xvi, 9). On this occasion as God said it would be so it came to pass, and so it always does, and he believer may say with the utmost confidence, "I believe God, that it shall be even as it was told me" (Acts xxvii, 25, 44). Quietness and confidence honor God.

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During the meal he noticed that the latter partook of some fine Cumberland ham, and knowing that it was contrary to the Indian caste rules to eat any portion of a pig, he, without a thought, asked his highness how it was he was eating ham.

The Maharajah looked at his plate then, turning round to his body servant standing at the back of his chair, said:

"What am I eating?"

The servant instantly replied:

"Mutton, sahib," and without referring to the incident again the Maharajah continued his meal.

After the banquet the Englishman related the incident to an Indian judge, and the latter said:

"If that servant had said 'ham,' he would have been headless before to-morrow morning. It is advisable not to notice caste rules when you are with natives of rank."

#### WALKING IN THE RAIN.

Ail exercise is good, even if some kinds of exercise are better than others. Walking is the top notch in the list, and it has the inestimable advantage of being within the reach of all but severely crippled men and women. We are not sensible in this matter at all, for we walk long distances without purpose and take a car to our daily work. If you have not yet learned the pleasure there is in a walk in the rain, you have a new joy in store for you. Protected by waterproof short skirt and cape and shoes, with a soft felt hat and no veil or umbrella, for the rain in your face is the best part of it—you can sally forth into a new world and enjoy the fresh, newly washed air to an extent you have never imagined possible. If the wind howls all the better. You can face it gloriously or have it for an ally at your back or buffeting you sideways, all to good advantage. You will return from such a walk refreshed and invigorated beyond belief, and—whisper it—such treatment is a wonderful beautifier of the complexion.

The average life of a London house is estimated at 200 years.

the sugar, let it dissolve and quite settle, and the sediment at the bottom of the vessel is sand—sand.

#### FOR THE SUGAR DISSOLVES.

If lump sugar be impure the presence of foreign matter can generally be detected by burning a couple of cubes in a spoon, in which you will subsequently find a kind of ash, which is the end of the foreign matter left by the sugar, which has burnt entirely away.

Despite the law an immense quantity of margarine is sold as butter in the course of every year, and quite half the butter sold as pure butter is more or less faked or adulterated. On any hot summer's day, when the temperature is 88 degrees in the sunshine, you can prove whether your purchase is butter or margarine. Simply put a small pat on a saucer in the sun and watch the effects. If the stuff is margarine it will melt to a greasy, evil-smelling liquid. The point at which good butter will melt is about 95 degrees.

It is simply due to this fact that you may notice in a grocer's shop on a warm day much of the butter appears almost liquid, while other pats or stacks look quite firm. Notice this and you will find that the different degrees of firmness of the butter correspond with the different prices of it. In a word, in every grocer's shop a high temperature points out to you unmistakably which kind of butter you should buy if you want it pure, and not some inferior and perhaps horrible concoction in which butter itself plays only a "thinking part."—London Tit-Bits.

#### THAT BRIGHT LITTLE BOY.

A gentleman has a bright little boy, who behaves for all the world like other children—which, in a child, is a virtue not a vice. The other afternoon he played so hard that he fell asleep, and was put to bed without his supper. The next morning Harry got up very much refreshed by the long rest, and came down to his breakfast as smiling and happy as could be.

"You were a good boy last night, Harry," said a lady; "you went to bed without your supper."

Harry looked at her for a moment in painful surprise, and then all of a sudden his face clouded, and he asked the nurse:

"Did I go to sleep without my supper last night?"

"Yes," said the nurse.

"Well," said he, between his tears, "I want my last night's supper now."

And he had it.

The same Lord afterward divided the same river for two men and a little later for one man (II Kings ii, 8, 14). We little know what the living God would do for one man willing to be as wholly His as Jesus Christ was, but we do know that His eyes are searching the whole earth to find such people (II. Chron. xvi, 9). On this occasion as God said it would be so it came to pass, and so it always does, and he believer may say with the utmost confidence, "I believe God, that it shall be even as it was told me" (Acts xxvii, 25, 44). Quietness and confidence honor God.

17. And the priests that bare the ark of the covenant of the Lord stood firm on dry ground in the midst of Jordan. \*\*\* until all the people were passed clean over Jordan.

As truly as every one of this great host of 2,000,000 or more passed safely over the Jordan while the priests bearing the ark stood firm, so truly shall every one of the Lord's redeemed pass safely through all this wilderness journey because of our High Priest, who is Himself the true ark of the covenant, the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth, who ever liveth to make intercession for us and who has said, "Because I live ye shall live also" (John xiv, 19).

Yet we must not think of Jordan as typical of death or of Canaan as suggestive of heaven, for there are no conflicts in heaven such as were in Canaan after Israel entered it. The Israel story is suggestive of life here on earth. The bondage in Egypt tells the condition of all before they are redeemed, the blood of the Passover lamb sets forth the way of redemption, the ups and downs of the wilderness journey are an all too common experience of many saved ones, while the restful aspect of the Canaan experience is the privilege of all believers, though but few seem to enjoy it. They do not enter in because of unbelief. But those who truly believe and therefore cease from their own works do enter into rest (Heb. iii, 18, 19, and iv, 3, 6, 10). Seeing and knowing Jesus is rest.

vii, 1-7. These stones shall be for a memorial unto the children of Israel forever.

This chapter tells of twelve stones set up as a memorial in the midst of Jordan in the place where the feet of the priests which bore the ark of the covenant stood (verse 9) as well as of twelve stones taken from the place where the priests stood and set up in the land (verse 8). Jordan signifies the river of judgment, and these two heaps of stones under the waters of Jordan and set up in the land speak to me of the believer crucified with Christ and risen with Christ, judgment past and Christ at God's right hand our life forever more. Until we see this there is no abiding rest and victory. Unless we thus live the people of the earth will not know the hand of the Lord that it is mighty, and God will not be glorified in His redeemed.

#### LOVE FOR OLD FRIENDS.

The King and Queen of England show their affection for their horse in a curious way. When a favorite dies its hoofs are cut off and polished, and the horse's name is inscribed on each hoof. These are placed in a row in one of the harness rooms at Sandringham. On the wall above are photographs or prints of the owners of the hoofs. Their Majesties have favorite dogs as well as favorite horses. Against a wall at the back of their residence at Sandringham may be seen a stone, "To the memory of dear old Rover."



"Sonny, I see that you have been fishing?"

"Yith, thir."

"But you didn't catch any fish?"

"No, thir."

"And I trust that you didn't"—

"Oh! no, thir, My ma will do all the thwearing when I get home."



## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The sledge journey on the ice made by Lieut. Peary last spring is an illustration of some phases of Arctic work to whose improvement he has contributed more than any other man. Twenty-six years ago the gallant British naval officer, Markham, with seventeen men, tried to reach the Pole over the ice of this very region north of Grant Land. He attained 83 degrees 20 minutes north latitude after a terrible journey of thirty-two days, and then the party returned to their ship, one man dying on the route, while eleven others of the original eighteen were carried to the vessel on sledges suffering from scurvy.

When Peary set out over the ice of that same part of the polar sea last spring, he had with him the negro Hensen, four Esquimaux dog drivers and six sledges and dog teams. After six marches, two of the natives were sent back and Peary went on with three men. Before the ice surface had become simply impassable he went on to the parallel of 84 degrees 17 minutes, sixty-five and a half statute miles further north than Markham; and he made the trip from Grant Land and back again in twenty-nine days, while the English were thirty-two days on the journey north before their retreat began. Markham's party would all have perished had not the steamer Alert sent out a relief expedition, but Peary with his men returned in good condition.

The contrast between these two journeys over the Arctic Sea marks the revolution in methods of polar work since 1876. Most of these innovations were introduced or perfected by Peary himself. The superiority of small parties over large parties for Arctic service, the substitution of dogs for man traction, improvements in food, in clothing and in shelter are Peary's ideas, which he worked out from an exhaustive study of past polar experience. He has proved their value in many years of Arctic endeavor. One of the reasons why he is acclaimed by the unanimous consent of all authorities among the foremost Arctic explorers is because he has done more than any other man to perfect the art of living and working in the polar regions.

In sixteen years no man in Peary's service has ever suffered from scurvy. The thousands of miles he has traveled with dog sledges and one or two men evoked from Sir Clements Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, the opinion that Peary was the greatest of Arctic sledge travelers. Peary has outlined nearly all the unknown coasts of Greenland, which he proved two years ago to be an island. The vast amount of data he has collected for the correct delineation on the maps of many hundreds of miles of coast lines with their deep indentations and the physical features of inner Greenland and Grinnell Land would make a number of explorers famous.

nature has not yet developed a bird that can feed on petroleum, and petroleum carries much more energy in proportion to its weight than any food on which it is possible for a bird to feed. Petroleum motors have already been developed which are sufficiently light to propel machines which fly after the manner of a bird, and we shall fly whenever we ascertain how this power may be advantageously employed.

Sir Hiram Maxim's experiments are on the same lines as those of Professor Langley, but with larger apparatus and with petroleum motors instead of steam. His last machine, which weighed 7,500 pounds, demonstrated the absolute correctness of his theory regarding the use of aeroplanes, and lifted itself in the air when the motor had attained a speed of forty-two miles an hour. Mr. Maxim believes that the possibilities in the way of a flying machine now rest solely with the mechanical engineer, and that the problem of aerial navigation "will be surely solved."

It begins to look as if the foreigners who have lived longest in China were right in holding that the Boxer outbreak was a national movement and not the work of the court or a band of fanatics. The court has learned that the allies can occupy the capital at will, and, headed by the Empress Dowager, has adopted a policy of conciliation. In the provinces a different condition exists. The people have been told that the Emperor drove the foreigners from Peking, and many of them witnessed his triumphal return to the forbidden city. The stories of the atrocities committed by the allies notwithstanding in the telling throughout the empire, and cannot have lessened the anti-foreign sentiment which has been growing for a generation. Can the court, which has profited by its lesson, restrain the people, who have learned nothing?

China is entering upon a period of change like that through which Japan passed. The same agencies which made Japan a modern nation have been at work for as long a time in the empire of the son of heaven, but almost nothing has been accomplished. Territorially and in the point of population China is ten times greater than Japan and is correspondingly harder to change. Japan was a centralized, feudal country, with a homogeneous, patriotic population, while in China the great viceroys are almost independent sovereigns, ruling people who speak different languages and whose patriotism has only been developed by the irritating presence of the foreigner. The nature of the Government and of the people makes it as hard for the central government to control the malcontents as to begin reforms.

There is nothing for the foreign ministers to do but to insist that the court shall have the order to suppress the rebellion carried out. If the court is not able to do so it will become necessary for the allies to intervene, with what result no one can say. Mr. Sharretts believes

order. If they could do this, the slaughter would be terrible." Mr. Reitz's view in general is that the British equipment was poor; the Lee-Netford small arm not the equal of either the Mauser or the Krag-Jorgensen, and the artillery woefully antiquated.

## AFFECTS CANADIAN LINE.

Agreement With the Cunard Company.

A despatch from London says: The British Government's agreement with the Cunard Line is expected to have an important influence on the Canadian fast mail negotiations. If, for instance, the British Government is willing to lend money to maintain a mercantile marine, why not for building a Canadian as well as New York steamers? Owners would then get money at 2½ instead of 3½ or 4 per cent. The fact that the Cunard Line undertakes to build two 24-knot boats is accepted most regrettably, as almost disposing of this ideal of Canadian steamers outrivaling New York, for estimates prove that a 24-knot boat costs at least a million and a half dollars more than the 20-knot steamers upon which the Canadian Pacific estimated.

## APPLE CROP HAS IMPROVED.

Dealers Say the Results Are Exceeding Estimate.

A despatch from Toronto says: Apple buyers say that the crop throughout the province is turning out much better than it promised earlier in the season. Not only is it larger, but the quality of the fruit has improved, the fungus noticeable in the early autumn has pretty generally disappeared, and the apples have filled out well, without serious blemish. The crop is pretty well distributed. Satisfactory reports are to be had from almost every section, and the dealers say that it now looks as if three times as many apples will be packed this year. The price, however, is not so high, ranging from 50 cents to a dollar a barrel to the farmer, according to quality and kind. The dealers who bought by the orchard have no reason to complain, as the crop exceeds the early estimate. On the other hand, those who are buying by the barrel have no culls to handle and no risk to run from heavy winds.

## LODGE GOAT HURT HIM.

Initiate Charges That the Animal Concealed a Live Wire.

A despatch from Rock Falls, Ill., says:—W. A. Simpaugh has filed suit in the Circuit Court of Rock Island County against the Fraternal Tribune, a fraternal and beneficiary organization. The suit is brought against the lodge and officers at Port Byron. The complainant alleges that he was injured for life while being initiated into the organization. He claims that the goat was connected with electricity, and that his body came in contact with the live wire. The case is attracting much attention, and is being watched by supreme officers of other orders.

## SALISBURY'S ILLNESS.

Has Intestinal Paresis, says Medical Journal.

A despatch from London says:—The Medical Press and Circular says that Lord Salisbury has suffered for years from intestinal paresis, the effects of which have been mitigated by massage.

## NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

The Very Latest Items From Parts of the Globe.

## DOMINION.

Stratford's population is 10,7 an increase of 290 in a year. The steamer Rothersey, which at the entrance to Kingston harbor, will be blown up.

The population of Woodstock now 9,857, an increase of an 8. It is rumored that big flour mills are to be erected at Rat Portage.

The Dominion Compressed Dustless House Cleaning Company has been incorporated.

The safe in the Bank of Hamilton at Plum Coulee village, near Winnipeg, was blown open by dynamite, but no plunder secured.

Mayor Cochrane of Montreal is endeavoring to relieve the coal mine by securing wood, to be sold to the citizens at cost price.

Mayor Beck of London has projected the establishment of a municipal wood yard, and the idea is likely to be acted upon. Tenders for work for the city poor were as much \$12.50 a cord, and were all refused hundred over last year.

The assessors' returns at Montreal show an increase over previous years. The municipal population 18,463.

Montreal Customs receipts for month of September are \$957,5 against \$795,697 for the same month last year, an increase \$161,867.

Davidson is a new town, established at the junction of the Coulo and Ottawa Rivers. The town on the Pontiac branch of the C. P. R., and the company has given the name of Davidson.

## FOREIGN.

Up to last week Cork Cork Exhibit has been visited by 1,025,804 persons.

Cholera threatens to depopulate the Island of Samar, in the Philippines.

During the last eight months 419 Norwegians emigrated, 75 per cent. going to settle in Canada.

British railway companies, especially in Scotland, are feeling keen competition of electric railways.

Mr. Marconi says he will send across the Atlantic this month wireless messages from Cape Breton to Cornwall.

A native newspaper, the Bechuanaland Courant, has been started at Mafeking. It is organized and edited by colored men.

The continued drought through China is causing much uneasiness.

Owing to the dearth of beef pork the consumption of horseflesh is increasing in Berlin.

The British Government has solved to lay moorings for no more than thirty warships at Gibraltar.

A man has just been sentenced three years' imprisonment at Veszprém, Hungary, because he called his neighbor a freethinker.

Emperor William's new articles of war tells the soldiers that the punishment to the highest military ranks open to ability and knowledge.

Sylvia Clark, an Englishwoman was robbed on a train between London and Boulogne of a valise containing jewelry of the value 100,000 francs.

A full-grown tiger, which was being exhibited at Singapore, escaped from its cage and made its way to the billiard room of a hotel where it was shot.

two men evoked from Sir Clements Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, the opinion that Peary was the greatest of Arctic sledge travelers. Peary has outlined nearly all the unknown coasts of Greenland, which he proved two years ago to be an island. The vast amount of data he has collected for the correct delineation on the maps of many hundreds of miles of coast lines with their deep indentations and the physical features of inner Greenland and Grinnell Land would make a number of explorers famous.

If Arctic exploration is to be continued, it seems a pity that a man of his genius for the work should now retire from it while great unknown expanses are still to be traversed; for after his years of arduous service he has come home with energy unimpaired, as he has shown by his remarkable sledge journey of last spring; with all the enthusiasm that has sustained him in the most trying situations still undimmed and with a richer experience in polar work than that of any other explorer.

While such exhibitions as that of Stanley Spencer in London recently with his dirigible balloon are well enough as spectacles and appeal to the popular imagination the experiments in aerial navigation now being conducted by Sir Hiram Maxim have much greater interest for the scientific mind. This is due of course to the fact that Maxim's experiments are for the development of a flying machine that will fly—not an air ship. It has been said with truth that "in all nature there is no balloon." After all that the skill and courage of Montgolfier, Besnier, Giffard, Renard, Krebs, Zeppelin and Santos-Dumont have done it is generally agreed the balloon type of "flying machine" is wholly at the mercy of those overmastering air streams which blow persistently aloft six days out of every seven.

In an article on the development of the air ship in The Nineteenth Century Mr. John M. Bacon gives some interesting facts regarding the experiments already conducted by Sir Hiram Maxim. More interesting than the experiments themselves, however, are the views and beliefs of Sir H. Maxim regarding the possible development of the aeroplane type of flying machine, which is the only type that will ever successfully navigate the air. It is frankly admitted that the true mode of a bird's soaring flight still remains a mystery. But it is only in the direction of simulating the flight of a bird that the problem of navigating the air will ever be solved.

Since the remarkable experiments of Professor Langley with this type of flying machine the petroleum engine has been introduced; a fact that opens up great possibilities for the flying machine. In view of these possibilities Sir Hiram Maxim says:

It is quite true that a bird can develop a great deal more energy from a pound of carbon consumed than it is possible to develop with any artificial motor; but, on the other hand,

whose patriotism has only been developed by the irritating presence of the foreigner. The nature of the Government and of the people makes it as hard for the central government to control the malcontents as to begin reforms.

There is nothing for the foreign ministers to do but to insist that the court shall have the order to suppress the rebellion carried out. If the court is not able to do so it will become necessary for the allies to intervene, with what result no one can say. Mr. Sharretts believes that the end of the integrity of China is in sight. At all events, if the Chinese cannot pass through the period of transition without disorders like the one now reported from Peking, they cannot pay the indemnity nor withstand the aggressions of the powers. If the Chinese prove themselves able to take advantage of the opportunities which are thrust upon them they can count on British and American support, but continued outbreaks will finally exhaust the patience of the Christian world, and the independence which has so far been preserved to the empire will be lost through the fault of the Chinese as much as through the greed of Europe.

Mr. Joubert Reitz, a son of the State Secretary of the former Transvaal Republic and a soldier in the Boer army, contributes to the Army and Navy Journal an interesting article on some of the weapons used in the South African war. He writes from experience. Mr. Reitz points out that swords, revolvers, bayonets and lances proved useless almost from the first. He saw a British soldier club his rifle, although the bayonet was fixed; and from this and other experiences, deduces that the bayonet, as a weapon of offence, is of little value. The revolver, in his opinion, is also of little value. Naval regulations prescribe an attack by sailors with cutlass in the right hand, revolver in the left. Mr. Reitz says that the revolver is a good weapon for cavalry, and continues: "But I think very much the same of it as did the German officer who said that the best way to use it was to throw it at the first enemy you met, for then you might hurt him and rid yourself of an impediment at the same time." For all practical military purposes, we think the revolver may follow the sword.

Mr. Reitz likes the Mauser rifle. He favors the French Creusot field pieces over the Krupp guns, as having a longer range; the latter, however, he reports excellent in other respects. Of a gun that attained great fame during the war, he writes: "the pom-pom, as the Bom-Maxim is commonly called, is the most devilish invention of the times, not only on account of the damage it does, but its moral effect is tremendous. It fires twenty-five one-pound shells in about thirty seconds, which scatter over an area of about a hundred yards square. . . . Nevertheless, these guns, like all other Maxims, rarely do any real damage; as they seldom have the chance to fire into a company of men in close

with the live wire. The case is attracting much attention, and is being watched by supreme officers of other orders.

### SALISBURY'S ILLNESS.

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A despatch from London says:—The Medical Press and Circular says that Lord Salisbury has suffered for years from intestinal paresis, the effects of which have been mitigated by massage.



WOMAN'S KIMONA.

32, 36 and 40 Bust.

Every woman knows the luxury of a Kimona gown. This novel one includes all the essential and familiar characteristics with some new features that make it peculiarly desirable. As illustrated it is of Japanese cotton crepe showing a design in deift-blue on a creamy ground with bands and sash of plain Japanese silk in the same shade of blue but all materials used for negligees are appropriate.

The Kimona is made with deep yoke or short-body portions to which is joined the graceful rippled skirt. Finishing the front edges are bands of the silk, and the collar is made double and rolled over at the neck. The fronts lap widely in closing and passed around the body over the lower edge of the yoke under the arms and over the bust is the sash that is tied in a soft knot from which droop the long ends at the left side. The sleeves are in bell shape, finished with bands matching those at the front.

The quantity of material required for the medium size 104 yards 21 inches wide, 8 yards 27 inches wide, 74 yards 32 inches wide or 6 yards 44 inches wide, with 2 yards of plain silk 21 inches wide for collar, sash and band trimming.

### ECONOMY.

Fudge—"Yes, Spinks has a splendid system of economy."

Judge—"How so?"  
"He goes to work and lays aside money for something he doesn't need."

"No economy in that!"  
"Isn't there? Well, by the time he has the money saved he always finds out he doesn't want the thing—and then the money's saved."

### EMBARRASSING MOMENT.

Archibald—"Penelope Griggs is going to be married."

Arthur—"Gracious! Who's going to marry her?"

Archibald—"I am."

Minister—"Is your father at home, William?" William—"Yes; but he got rheumatism so bad he ain't safe to talk to."

A man has just been sentenced three years' imprisonment at Aschold, Hungary, because he called neighbor a freethinker.

Emperor William's new article war tells the soldiers that he to the highest military rank open to ability and knowledge.

Sylvia Clark, an Englishwoman was robbed on a train between Lan and Boulogne of a valise containing jewelry of the value 100,000 francs.

A full-grown tiger, which was exhibited at Singapore, escaped from its cage and made its way to the billiard room of a hotel where it was shot.

The warship in which the Duke of Connaught will sail for India to attend the Delhi durbar will be one of the vessels of Admiral Sir Con Domville's fleet, probably the new one.

"We do not care to deal with members of the nation whose presence never tired of vilifying England," stated a Birmingham firm recently when refusing a tender from a man from foundry.

While acting as Government transport the Cunard steamer Australia has carried 26,200 British troops, 4,000 Boers and natives, and sailed 180,000 miles between in all five continents.

Andrew Carnegie, according to own computation, has given \$45,000,000 during the past year. He has averaged eight libraries a day at \$15,000 each, and does anticipate a cessation of daily nations.

### DIED FOR LOVE.

London Girl Ends Her Life by Poison.

A despatch from London says Minnie, the 17-year-old daughter of John Goudy, 188 Albert Street, ended her life by taking laudanum and carbolic acid on Thursday morning at the home on Central Avenue of a prominent citizen, where she was employed as a domestic. The girl left letters to her mother, mistress and Richard Howard, a young man with whom she was in company. These indicate the cause of the act to have been jealousy. Howard, it seems, having paid attention to another girl. The girl pathetically pleaded in her letter to him that he would "kiss me on the lips just once," and said that "the laudanum I purchased the other day was not for toothache but for heartache." An inquest was not deemed necessary.

### NO BRITISH DECADENCE

Total Yearly Savings Would Offset War Debt.

A despatch from Montreal Thomas Skinner, London Director of the C. P. R. and Bank of Montreal interviewed here on Wednesday, said: "The yearly saving of the United Kingdom reaches an average of £300,000,000, or \$1,000,000,000, or about the total cost of the South African war, consequently those who talk of Britain's decadence know little of the financial strength of the British Isles."

### FAST SERVICE ASSURED

Terms of Syndicate for Canadian Line Accepted.

A despatch from Manchester, says:—The Daily Despatch Thursday morning asserts that the terms of a British syndicate for fast service of steamships between Montreal and Liverpool, Bristol and London, have been accepted. The syndicate are to receive a subsidy from the Imperial and Canadian Governments.



# NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

**DOMINION.**  
 ratford's population is 10,741, increase of 290 in a year.

ie steamer *Rothsaj*, which lies the entrance to Kingston harbor will be blown up.

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## FOREIGN.

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uring the last eight months 15,000 Norwegians emigrated, 75 per cent. going to settle in Canada.

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full-grown tiger, which was exhibited at Singapore, escaped from its cage and made its way into the billiard room of a hotel, where it was shot.

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# LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Oct. 7.—Wheat—Is steady at 65c for No. 2 red and 66c for No. 2 white east and middle freights. Goose wheat is steady; a car of No. 2 sold at 64c low freights to New York. Spring is steady at 65c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is steady; No. 1 northern sold to-day at 79c, grinding in transit, and No. 1 hard is quoted at 81c g.i.t. prompt shipment.

Flour—The market is a trifle firmer and local exporters are quoting \$2.62½ for 90 per cent. patents in their bags east or middle freights, and holders are asking \$2.65. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$4.10 for cars of Ogilvie's Glenora Patent bags included, on track C.P.R. and G.T.R. Ontario points.

Millfeed—Is steady at \$17 for cars of shorts and \$12 for bran in bulk east or middle freights. Manitoba millfeed is steady at \$22 for shorts and \$16 for bran, sacks included, in car lots Toronto freights.

Barley—Is steady at 40c for No. 3 extra, 37c for No. 3 and 35c for fed east or middle freights.

Rye—Is steady at 48c for No. 2 east and middle freights.

Corn—Is steady at 61c for Canada yellow west. American is quoted at 68c for No. 3 yellow in car lots on the track Toronto.

Oats—Are steady; No. 2 white are quoted at 28c east and 27½c middle freights.

Oatmeal—Is steady at \$4.75 for cars of bags and \$4.85 for bris on the track Toronto and 25c more for broken lots.

Peas—Are steady at 71c for choice milling and 66c to 67c for No. 2 for export east or middle freights.

## PROVISIONS.

There is an excellent demand for all lines of hog product and the market is firm. Business is of a hand-to-mouth nature, however, as supplies are light. Stocks have no chance to accumulate, and meats are sold as fast as they can be cured. Quotations are unchanged.

Pork—Canada short cut, \$24; heavy mess, \$21; clear shoulder mess, \$18.

Smoked and Dry Salted Bacon.—Long clear bacon, 11c; hams, 14c; rolls, 12c to 12½c; shoulders, 11½c; backs, 15c to 16c; breakfast bacon, 15c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Tierces 10½c, tubs 11c and pails 11½c.

## COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The demand for fine dairy rolls continues active, but the supply is still rather small. Creamery is selling well, and the market is generally steady. Prices for all grades are unchanged.

Creamery, prints... 19c to 20c do solids, fresh made... 18c to 19c do earlier makes... 17c to 18c Dairy tubs and pails,

choice... 15c to 16c do medium... 12½c to 14c do common... 11½c to 12c do pound rolls... 15c to 16c do medium... 13c to 15c Cheese—The market is steady at the advance. Jobbers quote large at 11½c and twins at 11c.

Eggs—The market is steady at 17c for strictly fresh gathered, 12c to 13c for seconds and 11c to 12c for chips.

Potatoes—Cars on the track here are being offered freely, and dealers are able to make purchases at 65c per bag. Potatoes out of store are selling at 80c per bag.

Beef—The market is quiet, although

# FATHER MURDERS HIS SON

English quiet. Corn—American, nothing doing; Danubian firm. Flour—American steady and English steady.

Paris, Oct. 7.—Wheat steady at 20f 70c for October and 20f 75c for January and April. Flour—Firm at 28f 80c for October and 27f 45c for January and April.

Antwerp, Oct. 7.—No. 2 red winter, 15½f.

## DEFICIT ABOUT \$25,000.

**Alleged Shortage of Ontario's Treasury Solicitor.**

A despatch from Toronto says: The alleged deficit of Mr. Alfred McDougall, solicitor of the Treasury of Ontario, in connection with the collection of succession dues, will, it is estimated, not exceed \$25,000. It appears that the Government has been secretly investigating Mr. McDougall's affairs since the early part of July. According to the statements of prominent officials who have interested themselves in the matter, the alleged defalcations have extended over Mr. McDougall's entire term as supervisor of the department. The Succession Duties Act came into force on July 1st, 1892, and on that date Mr. McDougall took hold of their collection. No charge is made against him in connection with any of the large estates from which the Government has obtained large revenues, but it is alleged that cheques from comparatively small estates which would escape public notice were, in cases where they were made out to Mr. McDougall personally, never handed to the Treasurer, and the liability of such estates never recorded. Thus, it is alleged, the books of the department were always balanced.

## METHOD OF DISCOVERY.

The method of discovery being pursued is that of obtaining reports from the Surrogate clerks of the province of all estates liable for dues on which wills have been probated since July 1st, 1892. By comparison with the books of the department it will be ascertained what cheques, if any, Mr. McDougall has failed to hand to the Treasurer. Mr. McDougall's salary was \$2,500 per annum, and it is alleged that his yearly defalcations in connection with the minor estates will average about the same amount. The reason for putting a private detective on his track was that not long ago he paid a brief visit to the United States. The Government feared at the time he might stay there, and on his return decided to place a detective to follow him, with powers to arrest him if he again left Toronto. Mr. McDougall, did not, however, by his actions justify these suspicions. Mr. McDougall's bonds call for \$5,000; the balance of his alleged defalcations it is hoped his friends will be able to restore. Failing this, the Government intends to institute criminal proceedings.

## THE PRESIDENT FAILS.

**The Ctal Miners' Strike Will Continue.**

A Washington despatch says:—The great coal conference between the President and representatives of the operators and miners came to an end at the temporary White House at 4:55 o'clock on Friday afternoon, with a failure to reach an agreement. Apparently the rock upon which the conference split was recognition of the miners' union. The President urged the contending

# Breaks His Wife's Arm, and Then Committed Suicide.

A Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., despatch says: Noah Hale, one of the best-known farmers in this district, residing on the People's Road, six miles northwest of here, on Friday morning shot and killed his son, Frank Hale, attempted to murder his own wife, and afterwards, it is believed, committed suicide. Father and son lived almost opposite each other.

Early Friday morning the mother and son were seated at breakfast in the son's house, when the old man entered with a shotgun, and without warning shot Frank. The gun was charged with buckshot, which took effect in the victim's side. Frank ran out of the house, but fell in the yard. The murderer then turned on his wife and beat her with the butt of the gun, knocking her down. He then ran out into the yard, where he saw his son lying dead. This seemed to make him even more frenzied, and he ran back into the house, saying that he would kill his wife also.

In the meantime the woman had recovered her feet. He struck her with the gun again, and she started to run. With great difficulty the injured woman reached the house of her daughter, Mrs. Panther, who lives half a mile distant, where she still is. She suffered

## A BROKEN ARW

and several bad wounds in the head and body, but may recover. After leaving his wife Hale ran to the woods, and a little later a shot was heard from that direction. It is supposed that he committed suicide.

Coroner Dr. McLurg and Magistrate Norris, who went to the scene have returned to the Soo with the body of the murdered man. Noah Hale is a market gardener, and is well known in the Canadian Soo. He is 65 years of age. Frank Hale, the victim, was unmarried, and was well liked by all who knew him. He was a hard-working, industrious young man, and had acquired a farm and a home by his own efforts.

Those who know the family say that Mrs. Hale and the children never knew a moment's peace, as almost every day threats were made against their lives. The old man has always been somewhat peculiar, and five years ago was arrested for threatening the life of his wife. Three weeks ago he was again arrested, and on the same charge, and was bound over to keep the peace. Since his arrest the old man has made many threats against his whole family, and those who have heard him talk are not surprised at what has happened. On account of the trouble Frank took his mother to his home two weeks ago, and she has remained there since that.

## STORY OF THE SHOOTING.

Following is the statement under oath of Mary Martha Hale, mother of the victim and wife of the murderer. The statement was made to Coroner Dr. McLurg. "Frank and I were at breakfast on Friday morning when my husband opened the door and fired at my son. He then struck me on the head and across the face with the butt of the gun. I heard my son cry, 'Oh, dear, my husband then followed me out of doors, and struck me again with the gun, knocking me down. He then went away, but

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despatch from London says :- nie, the 17-year-old daughter of a Goudy, 188 Albert street, end her life by taking laudanum carbolie acid on Thursday morn- at the home on Central Avenue a prominent citizen, where she employed as a dome-tic. The left letters to her mother, her ress and Richard Howard, a g man with whom she kept many. These indicate the cause he act to have been jealousy. ard, it seems, having paid some tion to another girl. The sui- pathetically pleaded in her let- to him that he would "kiss her he lips just once," and stated "the laudanum I purchased the r day was not for toothache for heartache." An inquest was deemed necessary.

#### O BRITISH DECADENCE.

#### al Yearly Savings Would Wipe Out War Debt.

despatch from Montreal says: mas Skinner, London Director of C. P. R. and Bank of Montreal, g interviewed here on Wednes- said: "The yearly savings of United Kingdom reaches an ave- of £300,000,000, or \$1,500,- 000, or about the total cost of South African war, consequ- hose who talk of Britain's de- nce know little of the financial gth of the British Isles."

#### FAST SERVICE ASSURED

#### ns of Syndicate for Canadian Line Accepted.

despatch from Manchester, , says :-The Daily Despatch of rday morning asserts that the is of a British syndicate for a service of steamships between treal and Liverpool, Bristol and ion, have been accepted. The mers are to receive a joint idy from the Imperial and Can- n Governments.

do solids, fresh made...18c to 20c  
do earlier makes...17c to 18c  
Dairy tubs and fails,  
choice...15c to 00c  
do medium...12 1/2c to 14c  
do common...11 1/2c to 12c  
do pound rolls...15c to 16c  
do medium...13c to 15c  
Cheese—The market is steady at the advance. Jobbers quote large at 1 1/4c and twins at 1 1/2c.

Eggs—The market is steady at 17c for strictly fresh gathered, 12c to 13c for seconds and 11c to 12c for chips.

Potatoes—Cars on the track here are being offered freely, and dealers are able to make purchases at 65c per bag. Potatoes out of store are selling at 80c per bag.

Poultry—Trade is quiet, although there is a good inquiry. The offerings are small and the receipts of dressed poultry are insignificant. The market is steady, dressed chick- ens and ducks being quoted at 65c to 80c per pair, dressed turkeys at 11c to 12c for young and 9c for old. Live chickens and ducks sell at 50c to 65c, and live hens at 45c to 50c.

Beans—New York, Oct. 7.—Choice pea beans are quoted at 2 1/2c higher at \$1.92 1/2 to \$1.95 per bushel, and poor to good 5c higher at \$1.50 to \$1.90.

Baled Hay—The demand is good, but offerings are light. Cars of No. 1 timothy on the track Toronto are quoted steady at \$9 per ton.

Baled Straw—Market is dull but steady at \$5 to \$5.25 per ton for car lots on the track here.

#### CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Oct. 7.—Trade was more active at the cattle market to-day, with prices steady for cattle. Hogs took another tumble, the best selections fetching \$6.50, with prospects lower. Lambs were a little firmer. Sheep steady. The top price for export was about \$5 to \$5.25, though one load, the best on the market, weighing over 1,300 lbs., was bought by Mr. Levack at \$5.30. The bulk of the export cattle sold at \$4.50 to \$4.85. Picked butcher cattle \$4.25 to \$4.60; loads of butchers, \$3.50.

The day's receipts were 95 loads, with 1,615 head of cattle, 1,781 sheep and lambs, 1,322 hogs, and 32 calves.

Export, heavy...\$5.25 \$5.25  
Export cattle, light...4.50 4.75  
Bulls, export heavy,  
cwt...4.00 4.50  
do light...3.25 3.75

Feeders, light, 800 lbs and upwards...3.25 4.12 1/2  
Stockers, 400 to 800  
lbs...2.00 3.00

Stockers, 900 lbs...3.80  
Butchers' cattle, choice...3.20 4.60  
Butchers' cattle, medium...3.00 4.00

Butchers' picked...4.00 4.60  
Butchers' bulls...3.25 3.50  
Light stock bulls, cwt...2.25 3.50

Milch cows...30.00 50.00  
Hogs, best...6.50  
do light...6.25

Sheep, export, cwt...3.25 3.40  
Bucks...2.50 2.75  
Culis, each...2.50 3.00

Lambs...3.25 3.75  
Calves, each...2.00 10.00  
Common rough cows and  
bulls...2.50 3.00

#### BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, Oct. 7.—Flour firm. Wheat spring firm; No. 1 northern spot, carloads, 75 1/2c asked; winter dull; No. 2 red, 74 1/2c. Corn dull; No. 2 yellow, 65c; No. 3 do, 64 1/2c; No. 2 corn, 63 1/2c; No. 3 do, 63 1/2c. Oats strong; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 3 do, 34c to 34 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 34 1/2c; No. 3 do, 31c. Barley, western, 52c to 62c. Rye, No. 1, 54c. Canal freights firm.

#### EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, Oct. 7.—Mark Lane Miller market: Wheat—Foreign steady and

alleged defalcations it is hoped his friends will be able to restore. Failing this, the Government intends to institute criminal proceedings.

#### THE PRESIDENT FAILS.

#### The Ctal Miners' Strike Will Continue.

A Washington despatch says :- The great coal conference between the President and representatives of the operators and miners came to an end at the temporary White House at 4.55 o'clock on Friday afternoon, with a failure to reach an agreement. Apparently the rock upon which the conference split was recognition of the miners' union. The President urged the contending parties to cease strife in the interests of the public welfare. The miners, through the President of their union, expressed a willingness to submit the differences to the arbitration of a tribunal to be named by the President, and to enter into an agreement to abide by the terms fixed by the arbitrators for a period of from one to five years. The employers, through the Presidents of the coal companies and a leading independent mine operator, squarely refused arbitration, denounced the miners' labor organization as a lawless and anarchistic body, with which they could and would have no dealing, and demanded Federal troops to insure complete protection to workers and their families in the mining region, and court proceedings against the miners' union. They offered, if the men returned to work, to submit the grievances at individual collieries to the decision of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the District of Pennsylvania, in which the colliery was located. There the matter closed. Both the miners and the operators returned to their several localities, each saying that the struggle will continue.

#### VESSELS SUNK ; LIVES LOST.

#### News of Destruction to Australian Ships.

A despatch from Victoria, B.C., says :-The steamer Moana brings news of the loss of several Australian vessels during gales in the south seas. The schooner Sybil, of Sydney, a recruiting vessel, left the Solomon Islands in April with 110 persons on board for Queensland, and was never heard of again. The steamer Quirang, of Sydney, was lost off the Australian coast with all hands, numbering 30. The steamer Mammbar, a 2,000-ton steamer belonging to Buirs, Philip & Co., of Sydney, was lost off the coast of Santos by stranding on a reef, but all hands were saved and taken to Nouame by H.M.S. Phoebe. The schooner Eclipse was lost in the Solomon Islands, and Father Rouillac, a French priest, was drowned.

#### WINNIPEG POST-OFFICE.

#### Fourteen Hands in All to Be Added to the Staff.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: The increase of business at the city post-office has necessitated the attention of ten additional hands to the staff. Four more Customs officers will also be added.

#### FRENCH WHEAT CROP.

#### Largest in Twenty Years, With One Exception.

A despatch from Paris says: A report issued on Wednesday shows that the French wheat crop for the past year amounts to 125,000,000 hectolitres (327,000,000 bushels). This is the largest crop in 20 years, except that for the year 1898-1899,

near a nun tank are not surprised at what has happened. On account of the trouble Frank took his mother to his home two weeks ago, and she has remained there since that.

#### STORY OF THE SHOOTING.

Following is the statement under oath of Mary Martha Hale, mother of the victim and wife of the murderer. The statement was made to Coroner Dr. McLaugh.

"Frank and I were at breakfast on Friday morning when my husband opened the door and fired at my son. He then struck me on the head and across the face with the butt of the gun. I heard my son cry, 'Oh, dear.' Husband then followed me out of doors, and struck me again with the gun, knocking me down. He then went away, but returned in a few minutes, just as I was getting up and said 'I killed Frank, and now I will finish you.' I succeeded in getting to my daughter's house. My husband is subject to bad spells. I was at my son's house, where he had asked me to come and stay. I never gave my husband any cause whatever to have anything against me."

#### THE NEW COMET.

#### Will Be Seen Before Long With the Naked Eye.

A despatch from Geneva, N.Y., says :-Prof. Wm. R. Brooks, director of Smith Observatory, has had the new comet discovered by Prof. Perrine at the Lick University, under frequent observation since its discovery. When last observed it was in the lower part of Cassiopeia's Chair, and is moving westerly toward the northern part of Cygnus. Dr. Brooks says the comet is increasing in brightness, and is now about 20 times brighter than at discovery. On October 6 it will be first observed, when it will be a few degrees north of the upper star in the cross of Cygnus. The comet will not be a brilliant object, but may be seen with the naked eye when well located, and may be observed with a good field glass or small telescope.

#### ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

#### Young Man Chopped His Head With an Axe.

A despatch from Saint Ste. Marie, Ont., says: Geo. Reid, a young man living about a mile and a half out on the Northern Road, made a desperate attempt to end his own life on Thursday afternoon, and is now at the Canadian Soo Hospital, hovering between life and death. Several times recently Reid has said that he wanted to leave this world, and even went so far as to invite some of his friends to do the job for him. Failing in this, the man took an axe, and with it chopped at his head a number of times. With blood streaming down his face and body, Reid went to the house of Patrick McQuillen, where he boarded, and with the axe still in his hands, asked Mr. McQuillen to finish the work. He hurriedly hitched up his horse and brought the injured man to the hospital. Reid was attended at the hospital by Drs.

#### A YEAR'S IMMIGRATION.

#### Returns Show An Increase of Eighteen Thousand.

A despatch from Ottawa says :- The revised figures of the immigration returns show that during the year ending June 30th last, the total arrivals were 67,230, as against 49,149 last year, an increase of 18,081. The arrivals for the last two months were 15,365, an increase of 7,142 over the same time last year. Immigrants from Great Britain for the two months were 3,329,



## No Hair?

"My hair was falling out very fast and I was greatly alarmed. I then tried Ayer's Hair Vigor and my hair stopped falling at once."—Mrs. G. A. McVay, Alexandria, O.

The trouble is your hair does not have life enough. Act promptly. Save your hair. Feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. If the gray hairs are beginning to show, Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore color every time. \$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

the excess weight is required to compensate them for impurities and refuse matter that are loaded with the coal and cannot be marketed. But if their statement be true, why is it necessary to continue a system of docking by which at times they arbitrarily deduct from a miner's earnings from 10 to 15 per cent. of the total as a penalty for loading impurities for which they have already penalized him in excess weight?

It must be obvious to every intelligent reader that the coal companies derive a considerable income from the continuance of this system of measuring the earnings of their employees, as they thus receive a large amount of marketable coal for which they return no compensation to the miner. The miners simply ask that the coal they produce shall be honestly weighed and correctly recorded.

**The Governor's Wife a Prisoner.**—Mrs. Z. A. Van Loven is the wife of the governor of the county jail, Napanee, Ont., and was a great sufferer from rheumatism. When the best doctors in the community and "specialists" failed to help her, she buried her scepticism of proprietary remedies and purchased South American Rheumatic Cure. 4 bottles cured her.---42

### STOP THE LEAKS.

In order to pay, farming should be conducted in the same way as other business enterprises. A suitable return should be received, not only for the money invested in the land, stock and implements, but also for the labor and cares of management. Every farmer should, by a simple system of book-keeping, keep a careful check on his receipts and expenditures, so as to know exactly which of his farming operations are yielding him a profit, which are conducted at a loss, and which are causing him merely to "mark time." A little figuring of this sort may reveal to him a number of little leaks which almost imperceptibly drain away the profits that should reward his labour. In these days of fierce competition it is only by keeping down the cost of production and preventing all waste that farming can be made successful. Some sources of loss are here given which will readily suggest others.

## The Napanee Express

### THE COAL STRIKE.

In the bituminous regions the men are paid two dollars and ten cents for eight hours' work, or twenty-six and one-quarter cents per hour. For similar work in the anthracite mines the workers receive only from thirteen to sixteen cents per hour.

It is a fact that the average annual earnings of the anthracite miners have been less than those of any other class of workmen in the United States, notwithstanding the fact that their work is more hazardous and the cost of living greater than in any other important American industry. The total number of persons employed in and around the anthracite coal mines may be given in round number at about 150,000. They are employed never to exceed 200 days in any one year, and they receive as compensation for their services an average of \$142 for a ten hour workday. It will thus be noted that they earn annually less than \$300.

As a result of these conditions, the third issue which the miners ask to be recognized is: That a minimum wage scale for day laborers at the mine shall be established similar to the scale that exists in the bituminous fields. It should be noticed that they do not ask for a uniform scale, which would place a premium on mediocrity and act as a check upon men of superior ability. In asking for a minimum wage they merely desire that the lowest wage paid to any man shall be sufficient for him to support himself and family as a citizen. This does not prevent men of ability from receiving higher wages, according to their work and worth.

### THE TONNAGE QUESTION.

A fourth point at issue, as expressed by the miners, is: That coal mined shall be weighed wherever possible; that 2,240 pounds shall constitute a ton, and that the men shall have a representative to check the weights.

The facts appertaining to this point at issue are as follows:—A ton of coal as the consumer understands it is not a ton of coal as the miner is paid for it. That is to say, when the consumer purchases a ton of coal he receives

useful crops, but entail a vast amount of labor to get rid of. The division of a farm into small or irregular fields often provides numerous breeding places for weeds in the fence corners, and other uncultivated spots.

**Neglect of Fences and Buildings.**—Another leak which takes money out of the farmer's pocket is neglect in keeping fences and buildings in proper repair. Inferior fences allow his own and his neighbor's stock to injure his crops, and are a source of constant worry and loss of time. The old proverb,—"For the want of a nail the horse was lost," is very appropriate in such a case. A dollar or two spent

a farmer a man may be, he can gain ideas from others that will prove of value to him. The experience of the Experiment Stations and of successful farmers should be carefully scanned for "pointers." How many farmers there are who do not subscribe to a paper devoted to farming; many men are certainly losing money by false economy. In this age of progress it is id as that count; a single gained from a paper, will often, put into practice, represent a gain many times the subscription price. The local paper should also always be supported, and each farmer should all he can to assist the editor of

## THE Central Canada

LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY

TORONTO

CANADA

Cor. King and Victoria Sts.

HON. GEO. A. COX, President

Paid-up Capital, \$1,250,000

Reserve Fund, 500,000

3½%

Interest allowed on Deposits Repayable on Demand

4%

Interest allowed on Debentures Repayable on 60 days' notice

WRITE FOR COPY OF ANNUAL REPORT AND FURTHER INFORMATION

E. R. WOOD,  
Managing Director

F. W. BAILLIE,  
Asst. Manager

# Musical Instrun

...INCLUDING

Phonographs,

Guitars. Mandolins.

and family as a citizen. This should not prevent men of ability from receiving higher wages, according to their work and worth.

#### THE TONNAGE QUESTION.

A fourth point at issue, as expressed by the miners, is: That coal mined shall be weighed wherever possible; that 2,240 pounds shall constitute a ton, and that the men shall have a representative to check the weights.

The facts appertaining to this point at issue are as follows:—A ton of coal as the consumer understands it is not a ton of coal as the miner is paid for it. That is to say, when the consumer purchases a ton of coal he receives 2,240 pounds, a legal ton; when the railroads transport coal to market they receive tariff upon 2,240 pounds, a legal ton; but when the miner is being paid for his labor he is required to produce and load from 2,240 to 3,190 pounds for a ton. It is against this flagrant injustice that the anthracite mine-workers are so vigorously and justly protesting.

The operators, of course, say that

## IMMENSE OPPORTUNITY.

For Getting a Beautiful Watch and Chain Free.—No Money Required.—Every Man, Woman, Boy, or Girl has the same Opportunity under our System.

In order to have Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills placed in the hands of all persons suffering from bad health we make the following most liberal offer:—

If you will send us your name and address and agree to sell for us twelve boxes of Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills at 25c. per box, we will give you absolutely Free a beautiful Watch and Chain in either Ladies or Gents size, or your choice of twenty other premiums such as fine sets of Jewelry, Rings, Violins, Mandolins, Tea Sets, Satin Skirts, Cameras, etc. Remember we don't want any money until after you sell the Pills and you don't have to sell any more than 12 boxes to get the premiums. This is a bona fide offer from a reliable concern that has given thousands of dollars worth of premiums to agents all over the country. Remember also that Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills are a well known remedy for all diseases of the kidney and bladder, Bright's disease, diabetes, rheumatism, nervous troubles, and female complaints, and are for sale by all first class druggists and dealers in medicines in all parts of the world. You have only to show them to sell them. You are not offering something that the people don't know. Our watches are the regular standard size for Ladies or Gentlemen in Nickel or Gun Metal Cases with handsome illuminated dials and time keepers, watches such as no lady or gentleman need be ashamed to carry, and they will be sent absolutely Free to all who sell only twelve boxes of those wonderful Toxin Pills. Write at once and be the first in your locality to earn one of these beautiful watches and chain. As soon as we receive your letter or post card we will send you post paid twelve boxes, together with our Illustrated Catalogue and beautifully colored card with your name and address on as our authorized agent. Bear in mind that you will not be asked to sell any more than the 12 boxes and we don't want any money until after you have sold them. We bear all the expense and are only making this liberal offer as a method of advertising Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills. Don't delay, write at once and earn a beautiful present for yourself for Christmas. Address

ARNOLD MEDICINE CO.,  
Dept. C 8  
50 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Ont.

deliberation. An work should be carefully planned in advance and all tools and implements gotten ready so that there may be no delay when operations actually begin.

Use of Time Tables. All men employed on the farm should have well-defined duties to perform so that their time may be used to the best advantage. A good system provides for the feeding of stock at regular hours each day. When stock are fed and watered at regular hours they become accustomed to the regularity of feeding, and thrive much better than if fed at different hours on each succeeding day.

Care of Implements.—A very common source of loss is found in the neglect of expensive farm implements and tools. These are left lying in the fields where they have been used, subject to all the inclemencies of the weather, which are more destructive than actual use. Small tools are frequently lost, and larger implements rust or rot. There should be a place on every farm where implements may be kept under cover, and none should be left outside when not in use. A workshop should also be provided in connection with the tool-house, so that during rainy days or other slack periods, implements may be painted and necessary repairs made. Much time is lost by farmers, during busy seasons such as seeding, haying and harvest, because a bolt or some other small part has been lost, and a trip to blacksmith shop or foundry is necessary to replace it. This waste of valuable time might be prevented by a little forethought or examination of the implement before it was required for use. In many cases implements are purchased which the farmer could well do without.

Keeping Unnecessary Stock. This is another frequent cause of loss. If a farmer has more horses than are required to carry on the work of the farm, he should sell those he does not need, if a figure at all reasonable can be obtained. The cow which does not yield enough milk or butter to pay a good profit on her keep should be disposed of, and her place filled by another,—a few weeks' use of the scales and Babcock tester will usually furnish some surprising results in this direction.

Improper feeding of Stock. To secure maximum profits it is necessary that stock should be fed intelligently for the object in view. Rations should be carefully compounded in order to secure a proper proportion of albuminoids, and carbohydrates or as it is called, a proper nutritive ratio. Animals should be selected for early maturity and fed so as to be ready for market at an early age. The nearer maturity an animal comes, the greater becomes the cost of growth. Again money is lost by failing to provide green crops for feeding during the summer droughts incident to this country. Horses in many cases are given all the hay they care to eat,—a practice not only wasteful, but injurious to the animals as well.

Waste of Manure.—In the older settled portions of Canada the restoration or maintenance of soil fertility is already an important question. How desirable is it then that all the manure made on the farm should be saved, and used in the best possible condition, without loss from leaching, firefanging, etc.?

Inferior Seed.—In many cases a partial or total failure of a certain crop is due to the purchase of a cheap or inferior grade of seed. Such seed is usually badly mixed with foreign seeds, so that the farm becomes over-run with weeds which not only replace

# Instrur

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Phonographs,  
Guitars, Mandolins,  
Zithers, Au  
Flutes,

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## POLLARD'S B

for lumber or nails will often result in a large saving of feed and increased comfort to the stock during the winter months. Neglect of a leaky roof is often responsible for heavy losses of grain or fodder, and in the timbers of the buildings; Many a good frame has been ruined by a leaky roof.

Lack of Knowledge.—Nearly all the leaks previously mentioned may be set down to carelessness, but farmers also lose because some of them think that nothing can be learned from others, and that a new idea is necessarily nonsense. No matter how good

agricultural paper and the local to produce as good a sheet as possible and to extend the circulation of

**Nervous and Sleepless.** There is one cure and that is plenty of food for the nerves, which is best supplied in Ferrozine strength producer is better. Ferrozine promotes healthy digestion, which results in improved nutrition. The blood grows richer, furnishes stability to the entire system, the store of nerve force and energy increased daily. A rebuilding of the constitution, vitality, health and strength, all come from use of Ferrozine. This marvelous remedy sold by druggists for 50c. a box, or six for \$2.50. By mail from Folsom & Co., Kingston, Ont.

#### BELL ROCK.

This autumn breaks the record for the lateness of frost; some of our gardens have escaped altogether tomatoes etc., are growing as green as they were in July.

Parham is the place to go to for a fine display of good horses; so those who visited the fair in place on the 24th ult.

S. Anderson our popular chain maker is laid up with a sore arm.

The threshing machines are making their second tour through the neighborhood this week.

There is to be a thanksgiving to the Methodist church on the 16th.

Miss Goldie Sanborn has returned home after spending the summer in Syracuse, N. Y., with her aunt (Dr.) Scott.

Miss Minnie Wheller has been engaged as teacher in a school in Zealand.

Visitors: Mrs. (Dr.) Scott at G. Sanborn's; Master Charlie and Edith York, and Miss Willa W. at J. Pomeroy's.

Gilbert H. Marsh, a former Belleville resident at his home in Frankford on Mo. Marsh survives. John S. M. turnkey at Belleville jail, is a brother.

**Twitchy Muscles and Sleepless.**—The hopeless heart sickness that seizes on a man or woman whose nerves are shattered by disease can best be pictured in contrast with a patient who has been the "depths" and has been dragged them by South American Nerve. G. Webster of Forest, Ont., says: "I owe life to it. Everything else failed to cure—44

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

Scott's Emulsion is the means of life and of the enjoyment of life of thousands of men, women and children.

To the men Scott's Emulsion gives the flesh and strength so necessary for the cure of consumption and the repairing of body losses from any wasting disease.

For women Scott's Emulsion does this and more. It is a most sustaining food and tonic for the special trials that women have to bear.

To children Scott's Emulsion gives food and strength for growth of flesh and bone and blood. For pale girls, for thin and sickly boys Scott's Emulsion is a great help.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,  
Toronto, Ontario.  
50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.



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V. BAILLIE,  
Asst. Manager

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to practice, represent a gain of  
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cal paper should also always be  
ted, and each farmer should do  
can to assist the editor of the

GRETNA.

Judging from the temperature of the  
evenings at present winter will soon be  
with us.

Mr. Ben Young spent Monday at  
Picton with his sister, Mrs. J. Car-  
rington.

Mr. Geo. Loyst, Parma, spent Friday  
here.

Threshing has been the order of the  
day lately.

Mr. Chas. Hough is recovering after  
a very severe illness. Dr. Ward was  
in attendance.

Flossie Young spent Sunday with  
Lena Clark.

Mr. J. Loyst is having an addition  
made to his barn.

Mr. J. Card is also building.

Lena Salisbury, Bethel, spent a few  
days here recently visiting her sister.

**Toothache Cured in One Minute.**  
Saturate some batting with Poison's Nerviline  
and place in the cavity of the tooth. Rub the  
painful part of the face with Nerviline, bind in  
a hot flannel, and the toothache will disappear  
immediately. Nerviline is a splendid household  
remedy for Cramps, Indigestion, Summer Com-  
plaint, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Toothache.  
Powerful, penetrating, safe and pleasant for  
internal and external use. Price 25c. Try  
Nerviline. Use Dr. Hamilton's Pills for Bil-  
iousness.

STELLA.

The annual Stella Fair was held on  
Tuesday, Sept 30th. A large number  
were here from other places. The  
ladies of the Presbyterian church  
served dinner in Victoria hall and the  
ladies of the Anglican church sold ice  
cream on Mr. Scott's lawn.

Some of our teachers attended  
teachers' convention in Napanee last  
week.

Miss Miller, Belleville, is visiting  
friends here.

Mr. Lochart, Sydenham, is visiting  
his daughter, Mrs. Chown.

Mr. David Filson, Buffalo, is here  
for a visit.

Mrs. David Filson is ill at Mrs. R.  
Filson's.

Mrs. W. Finigan and daughter  
visited Miss Hill last week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Girvin, Hamil-  
ton, are visiting their friends here.

Mr. H. A. Gibson, Kingston spent a  
few days with his friends here.

Miss L. Harker, Bath Road, at Mr.  
T. J. Polley's.

Mrs. Asselstine and children at her  
brother's, H. Fleming.

Miss Susie McVein, Kingston, at  
Mr. Tugwell's and Mr. Kilpatrick's.

A little girl has come to Mr. John  
Glenn's.

# County of Lennox and Addington

## Treasurer's Sale of Lands for Taxes.

COUNTY OF  
LENNOX & ADDINGTON,  
TO WIT:

BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT under the hand  
of the Warden and the Seal of the County of Lennox  
and Addington, bearing date the 11th day of July,  
1902, and to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the lands mentioned in the fol-  
lowing list for arrears of taxes due thereon and the costs as therein set forth.

I hereby give notice that unless the said arrears and costs are sooner paid I  
shall proceed to sell the said lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the  
taxes and costs, at the Court House in the town of Napanee, by Public Auction on  
TUESDAY, THE (FOURTH) 4th DAY OF NOVEMBER (AND THE FOLLOWING  
DAYS IF NECESSARY) in the present year, 1902, beginning at the hour of ten  
o'clock in the forenoon, in compliance with the provisions of the Assessment Act.

The Treasurer may adjourn sale if necessary by giving public notice.  
The public will please remember that this is a Strictly Cash Sale. Private  
cheques will not be taken in settlement of purchase unless accepted by the bank on  
which they are drawn.

### VILLAGE OF BATH.

DESCRIPTION OF LOT.	CON.	ACRES	3 YEARS OR OVER	TAXES.	EXPEN- SES.	TOTAL	REMARKS.
Part of lot No. 11 in 1st concession, Tp. of Ernestown, and situated S. side of Academy street and east side of Fairfield street, Village of Bath.....	1	1/10	..	\$ 2 20	\$ 3 25	\$ 5 45	Patented.

### TOWNSHIP OF KALADAR.

East 1/2 Lot No. 24....	5	50	3 years or over.	\$22 25	\$ 3 63	\$25 88	Patented.
South 1/2 Lot No. 10....	7	100	..	10 10	\$ 3 33	13 43	..
West 1/2 Lot No. 1....	10	100	..	33 37	\$ 3 91	37 28	..
Lot No. 6.....	11	200	..	31 23	\$ 3 86	35 09	Only W. Pt. Patented.

### TOWNSHIP OF ANGLESEA.

Lot No. 42.....	1	100	3 years or over	\$ 7 90	\$ 3 28	\$11 18	Patented.
Lot No. 18.....	1	100	..	6 13	\$ 3 25	9 38	..
Lot No. 8.....	12	100	..	6 07	\$ 3 25	9 32	..
Lot No. 8.....	13	160	..	10 94	\$ 3 35	14 29	..

### TOWNSHIP OF EFFINGHAM.

Lot No. 3.....	5	100	3 years or over.	\$10 21	\$ 3 33	\$13 54	Patented.
Lot No. 4.....	5	100	..	10 21	\$ 3 33	13 54	Not patented
Lot No. 4.....	6	100	..	6 22	\$ 3 25	9 47	..

### TOWNSHIP OF SHEFFIELD.

North 1/2 Lot No. 29....	2	100	3 years or over.	\$12 53	\$ 3 54	\$16 07	Not patented
Lot No. 26.....	7	200	..	12 17	\$ 3 39	15 56	..
Lot No. 22.....	9	200	..	8 60	\$ 3 29	11 89	..
East 1/2 Lot No. 17....	10	100	..	3 80	\$ 3 25	7 05	..
South 1/2 Lot No. 10....	11	100	..	9 05	\$ 3 30	12 35	Patented.
Lot No. 11.....	12	200	..	12 02	\$ 3 38	15 40	Not patented
Lot No. 12.....	12	200	..	12 02	\$ 3 38	15 40	..
Lot No. 13.....	12	200	..	12 02	\$ 3 38	15 40	..
Lot No. 20.....	16	125	..	3 75	\$ 3 25	7 00	..

### VILLAGE OF TAMWORTH.

Lot No. 5.....block 9	1/5	3 years or over.	\$ 7 88	\$ 3 28	\$11 16	Patented.
Lot No. 1.....block I	1/4	..	9 02	\$ 3 30	12 32	..
Lot No. 2.....block I	1/4	..	9 02	\$ 3 30	12 32	..

### VILLAGE OF NEWBURGH.

Lot 67 and 68 south side Elizabeth street...	1/2	3 years or over.	\$ 5 27	\$ 3 25	\$ 8 52	Patented.	
Part of Lot 41, south side Water street....	1	1/4	..	7 93	3 28	11 21	..
Part of Lot 17, north side of con.....	2	1/4	..	5 28	3 25	8 53	..
Lot No. 65, west side of Main street.....	1	1/4	..	4 38	3 25	7 63	..
Lot No. 24 S. side con. and Lot No. 25 N. side Grove street, known as Pomeroy estate.....	1	1/4	..	15 84	3 48	19 32	..
Lot No. 4, east side of Dunham street.....	2	1/4	..	2 65	3 25	5 90	..
Lot No. 35 north side of Gore street.....	1	1/5	..	3 63	3 25	6 88	..
Lot No. 4 east side of Brook street.....	1	1/4	..	22 89	3 65	26 54	..
Part of Lot No. 17, east side of Main st., known as the Agricul- tural grounds.....	1	..	..	42 24	4 13	46 37	..

### IRVINE PARKS,

County Treasurer's Office,  
Napanee, July 24th, 1902.  
First published in THE NAPANEE EXPRESS, at Napanee, in the County of Lennox  
and Addington, on July 25th, 1902.

HERRINGTON & WARNER  
Barristers, etc.

Albert Callame Belleville.

al  
strumens.

INCLUDING...

Violins,

Mandolins,

# struments.

## INCLUDING...

Violins,  
Mandolins,  
Zithers, Autoharps,  
Mouth Organs.

\*\*\*\*\*

# ARD'S BOOKSTORE.

ultural paper and the local paper  
duce as good a sheet as possible,  
extend the circulation of each.

ous and Sleepless. There is just  
e and that is plenty of food for the blood  
ves, which is best supplied in Ferrozone  
high no blood builder, nerve tonic or  
producer is better. Ferrozone pro-  
healthy digestion, which results in  
ed nutrition. The blood grows rich and  
nishes stability to the entire system, and  
re of nerve force and energy increases.  
A rebuilding of the constitution, new  
health and strength, all come from the  
ferrozone. This marvelous renovator is  
druggists for 0c. a box, or six boxes  
b. By mail from Folsom & Co., Kingston,

**BELL ROCK.**  
s autumn breaks the record for  
teness of frost; some of the  
s have escaped altogether, and  
ses etc., are growing as green as  
were in July.  
ham is the place to go to see a  
splay of good horses; so say  
who visited the fair in that  
on the 24th ult.  
Anderson our popular cheese-  
is laid up with a sore arm.  
threshing machines are making  
second tour through the neigh-  
his week.  
re is to be a thanksgiving tea in  
thodist church on the 16th inst.  
Goldie Sanborn has returned  
after spending the summer in  
se, N. Y., with her aunt Mrs.  
cott.  
Minnie Wheller has been en-  
as teacher in a school near  
d.  
tors: Mrs. (Dr.) Scott at G. M.  
n's: Master Charlie and Miss  
York, and Miss Willa Walker  
Pomeroy's.

rt H. Marsh, a former Bellevillian,  
his home in Frankford on Monday  
marsh survives. John S. Marsh,  
at Belleville jail, is a brother.  
chy Muscles and Sleeplessness.  
lopeless heart sickness that settles  
an or woman whose nerves are  
ed by disease can best be pictured  
ast with a patient who has been in  
pths" and has been dragged from  
y South American Nerve. George  
r of Forest, Ont., says: "I owe my  
t. Everything else failed to cure."

**Palestine Violin.**  
The rebab of Palestine is a sort of  
violin. The body is a square frame  
covered with parchment. The instru-  
ment is played with a bow. There is  
but one string, a thick, coarse horse-  
hair, but expert performers can, it is  
said, get considerable variety of tone  
from this primitive instrument.

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perts. Preliminary advice free. Charges mod-  
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Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

**Rubber Heels**  
**That Hold**  
  
**Dunlop Cushion Heels**—wear like leather—  
give you a firm foothold and you can walk  
far without growing weary. Sample pair, 50c.  
All shoemakers, or write direct.

**NO HORSE** should be without the  
**DUNLOP**  
**CUSHION PADS**  
They prevent slipping—lameness—sprained  
tendons—cracked hoofs—baling and cankers.  
Sample sets sent direct. Any blacksmith can  
put them on.  
WRITE FOR CATALOG.  
**The Dunlop Tire Co.**  
LIMITED  
**TORONTO**  


C. A. GRAHAM "Local Depot for Dunlop  
Carriage Tires."

of Gore street	1	1/5	..	..	3 63	3 25	6 88	..
Lot No. 4 east side of Brock street	1	1/4	..	..	22 89	3 65	26 54	..
Part of Lot No. 17, east side of Main st., known as the Agricul- tural grounds.	1	..	..	..	42 24	4 13	46 37	..

County Treasurer's Office,  
Napanea, July 24th, 1902.  
First published in THE NAPANEE EXPRESS, at Napanea, in the County of Lennox  
and Addington, on July 25th, 1902.


**HERRINGTON & WARNER**  
Barristers, etc.  
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES  
Office—Warner Block, East-st, Napanea. 5y

**DEROCHE & MADIEN**  
Barristers,  
Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Con-  
veyancers, Notaries Public, etc.  
Office—Grange block,  
Money to Loan at "lower than the owes" rate  
H. M. DEROCHE, Q. C. 5.1y J. H. MADDEN

**T. B. GERMAN,**  
Barrister and Solicitor,  
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.  
OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street,  
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Physician Surgeon, etc.  
Late House Surgeon o the Kingston General  
Hospital.  
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between  
West and Robert Streets, Napanea. 5:1y

**H. E. PAUL, B. A., M. D., C. M.,**  
M. C. P. S.  
Physician and Surgeon  
Office: corner Fridge and East Streets; oppo-  
site residence of the late Dr Grant.  
Telephone—

 **Wartman Bros.**  
DENTISTS.  
Graduates Royal Coll. ge. & Toronto University  
Office over Dooxse's.  
Visits Tanworth, at Wheeler's hotel, first  
Monday each month, remaining over Tuesday.  
All other Mondays at Yarker.

**A. S. ASHLEY,**  
.....DENTIST.....  
40 YEARS EXPERIENCE  
21 YEARS IN NAPANEE  
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods  
Store, Napanea.

**THE - DOMINION - BANK**  
CAPITAL (Paid up) \$2,500,000  
RESERVE FUND \$2,500,000  
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS  
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT  
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS  
RECEIVED.  
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON  
HALF-YEARLY.  
FARMERS SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND  
ADVANCES MADE THEREON.  
**T. S. HILL, Manager.**  
Napanea Branch.

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We solicit the business of Manufacturers, En-  
gineers and others who realize the advisability of  
having their Patent business transacted by Ex-  
perts. Preliminary advice free. Charges mod-  
erate. **Our Inventors' Help**, 125 pages, sent upon  
request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg.  
Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

**IRVINE PARKS,**  
Treasurer County of Lennox and Addington.

**Albert College, Belleville,**  
ONT.  
332 students enrolled last year—172 young  
ladies and 132 young men. New Pipe organ  
Domestic Science Room and Art Gallery re-  
cently added. Extensive improvements now in  
progress. Two Matriculation Scholarships  
value \$10 and \$10, won in 1901. Nearly 40  
Candidates were successful at the local exams  
of the Toronto conservatory of music including  
Piano, Pipe organ, Vocal, Violin, and Harmony.  
New Commercial Hall one of the finest in  
Ontario.  
Special attention given to Physical Culture  
in the College Gymnasium. Large Athletic  
Grounds. Buildings heated by steam and light-  
ed throughout by 250 electric lights. Will  
re-open Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1902. For illustrated  
circulars, address,  
PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D.

**WANTED!**  
**A Good Representative**  
**To sell Fruit Trees,**  
Ornamental Trees, etc., in Napanea and  
near by districts. Terms liberal, on salary  
or commission basis. We have under cul-  
tivation over 600 acres and have the best  
and most complete list of nursery stock in  
Canada to-day. Our stock is guaranteed  
free from disease, to be delivered in good  
condition, true to name, or purchase money  
refunded. Our representative will have  
exclusive territory. Apply now.

**PELHAM NURSERY CO.,**  
39 3-m Toronto, Ont.

**Have you**  
**Any Junk?**  
If so, please call up 'phone  
No. 32 or drop me a postal  
card and I will send for same  
and pay the

**Highest Price**  
**in Cash.**

I buy all kinds of old Junk,  
such as Rags, Bones, all kinds  
of Scrap Iron, Copper, Brass  
Lead, Zinc, Old Rubbers, Boots  
and Shoes, and Old Papers, in  
fact all kinds of old

**JUNK**  
I pay cash for Rough or  
Rendered Tallow, and all kinds  
of Grease.  
**Chas. Stevens.**  
1244



## What is

## CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

## Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

## Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

## THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

*Chas. H. Fletcher.*

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THE CENTRAU COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

## Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

## GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,

Eastern Standard Time. No. 21 Taking effect June 16, 1902.

Tweed and Tamworth to Deseronto.				Napanee and Deseronto		Napanee and Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.					
Stations		Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	Stations		Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.				A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve	Tweed	0	6 30	6 35	6 35	Lve	Deseronto	0	6 45	6 50	6 50
	Stoco	3	6 38	6 43	6 43		Deseronto Junction	4	7 10	7 15	7 15
	Larkins	7	6 50	6 55	6 55	Lve	Napanee	9	7 15	7 20	7 20
	Maribank	13	7 10	7 15	7 15	Arr	Napanee	9	7 40	12 25	4 30
	Erinsville	17	7 25	7 30	7 30		Strathcona	15	8 15	12 40	5 10
	Tamworth	20	7 40	7 45	7 45		Newburgh	17	8 15	12 40	5 10
	Wilson	24	7 55	8 00	8 00		Thomson's Mills	18	8 20	1 00	5 15
	Enterprise	26	8 00	8 05	8 05		Camden East	19	8 25	1 10	5 20
	Mudlake Bridge	28	8 10	8 15	8 15	Arr	Yarker	22	8 35	1 15	5 25
	Moscow	31	8 15	8 20	8 20	Lve	Yarker	23	8 40	1 20	5 30
	Galbraith	33	8 25	8 30	8 30		Galbraith	25	9 07	1 25	5 35
Arr	Yarker	35	8 25	8 30	8 30		Moscow	30	9 15	1 30	5 40
Lve	Yarker	35	9 00	9 05	9 05		Mudlake Bridge	32	9 07	1 35	5 45
	Camden East	39	9 10	9 15	9 15		Enterprise	37	9 20	1 40	6 00
	Thomson's Mills	40	9 15	9 20	9 20		Wilson	34	9 25	1 45	6 05
	Newburgh	41	9 25	9 30	9 30		Tamworth	38	9 40	2 00	6 20
	Strathcona	42	9 30	9 35	9 35		Erinsville	41	9 55	2 15	6 25
	Napanee	43	9 40	9 45	9 45		Maribank	45	10 10	2 30	6 50
Arr	Napanee	49	9 55	10 00	10 00		Larkins	51	10 35	2 50	7 10
Lve	Napanee	49	10 10	10 15	10 15		Stoco	55	10 50	3 05	7 20
	Deseronto Junction	54	10 20	10 25	10 25		Arr				
Arr	Deseronto	58	10 30	10 35	10 35		Tweed	59	11 05	3 15	7 30

Kingston and Sydenham to Deseronto.				Napanee and Deseronto and Napanee Kingston.				Sydenham and Deseronto.			
Stations.		Miles	No. 2. No. 4. No. 6.	Stations		Miles	No. 1. No. 3. No. 5.				
			A.M. P.M. P.M.				A.M. P.M. P.M.				
Lve	Kingston	0	4 00	Lve	Deseronto	0	6 45				
	G. T. R. Junction	2	4 10	Lve	Deseronto Junction	4	7 00				
	Glenvale*	10	4 38	Arr	Napanee	9	7 15				
	Murvale*	14	4 45	Lve	Napanee	9	7 40 12 25 4 30				
Arr	Harrowsmith	19	5 00		Napanee Mills	15	8 05 12 40 5 00				
Lv	Sydenham	23	8 30		Newburgh	17	8 15 12 50 5 00				
	Harrowsmith	19	8 10		Thomson's Mills*	18					
	Frontenac*	22			Camden East	19	8 23 1 10 5 15				
Arr	Yarker	26	8 35	Arr	Yarker	22	8 35 1 15 5 20				
Lve	Yarker	26	9 00	Lve	Yarker	23	8 45				
	Camden East	30	9 10	Arr	Galbraith	25	9 07				
	Thomson's Mills*	31		Arr	Enterprise	32	9 20				
	Newburgh	32	9 25	Lve	Wilson	34	9 25				
	Strathcona	34	9 40	Lve	Harrowsmith	30	9 00				
	Napanee	40	9 55		Murvale*	38	9 15				
Arr	Napanee, West End	43			Erinsville	41	9 25				
	Deseronto Junction	45			G. T. B. Junction	45	9 45				
Arr	Deseronto	49		Arr	Kingston	49	10 00				
R. C. CARTER				J. F. CHAPMAN.				H. R. SHERWOOD			

R. C. CARTER

J. F. CHAPMAN

H. R. SHERWOOD

## Ernesttown Fair.

The Ernesttown fall show was held at Odras on Friday last. The crowd in attendance was as large as that of former years, if not larger, and as the weather was of the choicest everything passed off in fine style. The Ernesttown fair has the reputation of being one of the best in this district and this year there was no chance of any other fair wresting from them their well earned laurels.

The remark was made by one gentleman that the directors had endeavored to get a field nearly opposite the drill shed, wherein to hold their races. One of the features of this show is the races, which are held on the road, just north of the village, and if they secured the proposed field for a race course, the fair would lose one of its chief attractions. The novelty of the road being used for racing attracts quite a large crowd. Quite a number from Napanee and Kingston were in attendance. A perusal of the prize list will show that Ernesttown is not behind in the way of exhibits:

## HORSES—GENERAL PURPOSE OR

## DRAFT.

Judges—C. W. Hambly, Napanee, and Chas. Hawley, Hawley.

General Purpose stallion—G. H. Williams.

Span General Purpose Horses—Amos Snider, A. Hagerman.

3-year-old gelding or mare—Daly Boyce, P. E. R. Miller.

2-year-old General Purpose colt—Wm. Cranston, J. Garrison.

1-year-old General Purpose colt—Daly Boyce.

Foal of 1902—A. Hagerman, J. R. McPherson.

## HORSES—CARRIAGE, TROTTER OR PACING.

Carriage stallion—J. L. Boyce, Chas. Davy.

Span Carriage horses—Clark Walker, J. C. Johnston.

Single Carriage horse—G. W. Lucas, J. Garrison.

3-year-old Gelding or mare—John Jones, A. M. Parrott.

2-year-old carriage colt—Samuel Hogle.

1-year-old Carriage colt—J. R. McPherson, S. Hogle.

Foal of 1902—J. Garrison, Daly Boyce.

## HORSES—ROADSTERS, TROTTER OR PACING.

Roadster stallion moved or owned—A. E. Douglass, F. VanSlyck.

Span Roadster horses—Robt. Miller, Single Roadster horse—Fred. Amey, Arthur Irish.

1-year-old Roadster colt—J. C. Johnston, J. Garrison.

Foal of 1902—Fred. Amey, R. W. Aylsworth.

## CATTLE—DURHAM.

Judge—J. C. Creighton, Hawley.

Bull of any age—F. VanSlyck.

Milch cow—F. VanSlyck and 2d.

## CATTLE—AYRSHIRES.

Bull of any age—C. W. Neville.

Milch cow—C. W. Neville and 2d.

Heifer, 2 years and under—C. W. Neville, Robt. Miller.

## CATTLE—HOLSTEIN.

Bull of any age—M. O. Fraser.

Cow—M. O. Fraser, and 2d.

Heifer, 2 years and under—M. O. Fraser, and 2d.

## GRADE CATTLE.

Milch cow—M. O. Fraser, C. W. Neville.

2-year-old heifer—M. O. Fraser and 2d.

Yearling heifer—M. O. Fraser, C. W. Neville.

Heifer calf, under 1 year—M. O. Fraser and 2d.

## SWINE.

Judge—J. C. Creighton, Hawley.

Boar, large breed—Samuel Hogle.

Boar, small breed—P. E. R. Miller.

## Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism that acid condition of the blood affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and the condition is commonly worse in cold weather.

"I suffered dreadfully from rheumatism but have been completely cured by Sarsaparilla, for which I am deeply grateful." Miss FRANCES SMITH, Presque Isle.

"I had an attack of the grip which was weak and helpless and suffering from rheumatism. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and this medicine has entirely cured me. I have no hesitation in saying my life." M. J. McDONALD, Trenton, N. J.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Removes the cause of rheumatism. Outward application can. Take

Table beets—Amos Snider.

Onions—L. Hartman, Amos S.

Cabbage—Amos Snider, L. H.

Fall apples—Amos Snider, Johnston.

Winter apples—P. E. R. Miller.

M. Clark.

Pears—L. Hartman, A. Hagerman.

Plums—L. Hartman.

Grapes—L. Hartman, R. W.

Tomatoes—A. Hagerman, P.

Miller.

Celery—Amos Snider, J. C.

ston.

Cauliflower—J. C. Johnston.

Pumpkin—P. E. R. Miller.

Boys.

## WAGONS, CARRIAGES AND

## NESSES.

Judge—W. J. Sproule, Harrow.

Market spring wagon—John B. Toomey.

Lumber wagon—B. Toomey, Dawson.

Top buggy—B. Toomey and Family carriage—John Jones.

Cutter—John Jones.

Single carriage harness—John B. Toomey.

Double carriage harness—John B. Toomey.

Lumber harness—B. Toomey.

## GENERAL MANUFACTURES.

Judge—Mrs. C. W. Hambly, Napanee.

Wool shawl—Amos Snider, Johnston.

Knit bedspread—Amos Snider, Aylsworth.

Crochet bedspread—R. W. Hogle.

Pieced bedspread—R. W. Hogle.

Mitts—R. W. Aylsworth, Snider.

Socks—L. Hartman, R. W. Hogle.

Coverlet, home-made—L. H. Amos Snider.

Quilt—Amos Snider, Austin.

Floor mat—R. W. Aylsworth, Snider.

## LADIES' WORK, ETC.

Judge—Miss Sproule, Harrow.

Panel, hand-painted—R. W. Hogle, Amos Snider.

Panel, needle work—R. W. Hogle, L. Hartman.

Embroidered table cover—Aylsworth, B. Toomey.

Mantel drape—Lillian Aylsworth, Toomey.

Braiding—Amos Snider, L. H. Hogle, R. W. Aylsworth.

Crochet work in cotton—A. man, R. W. Aylsworth.

Embroidery in silk—R. W. Hogle, Amos Snider.

Embroidery in cotton—R. W. Hogle, Amos Snider.

Outline work—R. W. Aylsworth, Lillian Aylsworth.

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.				Deseronto and Napanee Kingston.			
Stations.	Miles.	No.2. A.M.	No.4. P.M.	Stations.	Miles.	No.1. A.M.	No.3. P.M.
Lve Kingston.....	0	.....	4 00	Lve Deseronto.....	.....	6 45	.....
G. T. R. Junction.....	2	.....	4 10	Deseronto Junction.....	4	7 00	.....
Glendale.....	10	.....	4 35	Lve Napanee.....	9	7 15	.....
Murvale.....	14	.....	4 45	Napanee Mills.....	15	8 05	12 25
Arr Harrowsmith.....	19	.....	5 00	Newburg.....	17	8 15	12 50
Lv Sydenham.....	23	8 30	.....	Thomson's Mills.....	18	.....	.....
Harrowsmith.....	19	8 10	5 00	Camden East.....	19	8 23	1 00
Frontenac.....	22	.....	.....	Lve Yarker.....	23	8 35	1 15
Yarker.....	26	8 35	5 15	Yarker.....	23	8 45	.....
Lve Yarker.....	26	9 00	3 05	Frontenac.....	27	.....	.....
Camden East.....	30	9 10	3 15	Harrowsmith.....	30	9 00	.....
Thomson's Mills.....	31	.....	.....	Sydenham.....	34	.....	.....
Newburg.....	32	9 25	3 25	Lve Harrowsmith.....	30	9 00	.....
Strathcona.....	34	9 40	3 35	Murvale.....	35	9 15	.....
Arr Napanee.....	40	9 55	3 50	Glendale.....	39	9 25	.....
Lve Napanee, West End.....	40	.....	.....	G. T. R. Junction.....	47	9 45	.....
Deseronto Junction.....	45	.....	7 00	Kingston.....	49	10 03	.....
Arr Deseronto Junction.....	49	.....	7 15				

B. C. CARTER  
Gen. Manager

J. F. CHAPMAN,  
Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent

H. B. SHERWOOD  
Superintendent

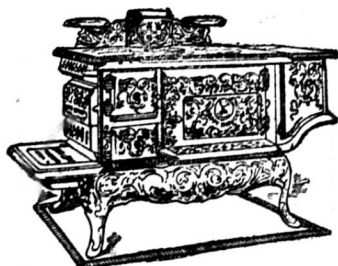
## The King of Ranges— "BUCK'S HAPPY THOUGHT"

One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Canadian Women  
have decided for

# The "Happy Thought" Range.

Common Ranges were not good enough—why should they be for you?

Don't be imposed on by "just as good" talk. The construction of The "Happy Thought" is patented, its design registered, it is totally different in every respect to any other. There is none like it. There can be none so good. If you only knew the time, the trouble, the labor it would save you, how little fuel it uses, you would not be one single day without one.



Made by The WM. BUCK STOVE CO., Limited, BRANTFORD

Sold by

T. H. Waller, Napanee.

## ROBERT LIGHT

MANUFACTURER AND  
DEALER IN

Lumber, Doors Sash,  
Blinds and Mouldings.

Bee Hives and Sections  
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Orders Solicited.

FACTORY. Richard St.,  
Napanee.

Oil drilling at Melrose has been stopped on account of the machinery being too light for the depth that has been reached. Heavier machinery will be secured, when the drilling will be resumed.

Speechless and Paralyzed.—"I had valvular disease of the heart," writes Mrs. J. S. Goode of Truro, N. S. "I suffered terribly and was often speechless and partially paralyzed. One dose of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gave me relief and before I finished one bottle I was able to go about. To day I am a well woman"—43

### High Explosives.

"Tommy," said the schoolteacher to Tommy Taddells, "what do you understand by the term 'high explosives'?" "Sky rockets, ma'am," replied Tommy.

If the average man were as good as he thinks other men ought to be, it wouldn't be long until his vanity made him topheavy.—New York Press.

For job printing of all kind try THE EXPRESS Office.

Ring in the Ears. This is an unfailing sign of Catarrh, and if not checked will ultimately result in deafness. The simplest remedy is Catarrhazone, which is inhaled a few times daily, prevents the catarrhal condition from spreading. Catarrhazone quickly stops the ringing in the ears, head noises, gives permanent relief to catarrhal deafness. For Catarrh in any part of the system, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung or Throat Troubles, Catarrhazone is a specific, and is guaranteed to permanently cure or your money back. Large size, \$1.00; trial size 50c. Druggists or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont. Dr. Hamilton's Pills Cure Constipation.

Cow—M. O. Fraser, and 2d.  
Heifer, 2 years and under—M. O. Fraser, and 2d.

### GRADE CATTLE.

Milch cow—M. O. Fraser, C. W. Neville.  
3-year-old heifer—M. O. Fraser and 2d.  
Yearling heifer—M. O. Fraser, C. W. Neville.  
Heifer calf, under 1 year—M. O. Fraser and 2d.

### SWINE.

Judge—J. C. Creighton, Hawley.  
Boar, large breed—Samuel Hogle.  
Boar, small breed—P. E. R. Miller.  
Brood sow, large breed—S. Hogle, P. E. R. Miller.  
Brood sow, small breed—P. E. R. Miller, M. O. Fraser.  
Boar pig, large breed, 3 months or over—P. E. R. Miller.  
Sow, 1902, large breed, 3 months or over—Samuel Hogle, and 2d.  
Sow, 1902, small breed, 3 months or over—M. O. Fraser, P. E. R. Miller.

### SHEEP — LEICESTER, COTSWOLD OR DORSETHORN.

Judge—Francis Marshall, Westbrook.  
Long-wool ram—C. W. Neville and 2d.  
Long-wool ram of 1902—C. W. Neville, and 2d.  
2 ewes, long-wool—C. W. Neville, and 2d.  
2 shearling ewes — C. W. Neville, and 2d.  
2 ewes of 1902 — C. W. Neville, and 2d.  
Shearling ram — C. W. Neville, and 2d.

### SHEEP—SHROPSHIRE AND OXFORD DOWNS.

Ram—Jas. Dawson, C. W. Neville.  
Ram lamb, 1902—C. W. Neville, Jas. Dawson.  
2 ewes—Jas. Dawson, C. W. Neville.  
2 ewe lambs of 1902—C. W. Neville, Jas. Dawson.  
2 shearling ewes—Jas. Dawson, C. W. Neville.  
Shearling ram—Jas. Dawson, C. W. Neville.

### POULTRY.

Pair brahmas—Geo. Simkins, P. E. R. Miller.  
Pair Plymouth Rocks—H. C. Rothwell, Geo. Simkins.  
Pair Leghorns—P. E. R. Miller, E. O. Clark.  
Pair ducks—R. Wright, P. E. R. Miller.  
Pair turkeys—Jas. Dawson.  
Pair geese—Daly Boyce.  
Collection, 6 hens and 1 rooster—H. C. Rothwell, P. E. R. Miller.

### GRAIN SEED.

Judge—Anthony Rankin, Collinsbay.  
Spring wheat—P. E. R. Miller.  
Fall wheat—Amos Snider.  
Barley—P. E. R. Miller, Amos Snider.  
Peas—P. E. R. Miller, Amos Snider.  
Oats—P. E. R. Miller, C. W. Neville.  
Black oats—P. E. R. Miller.  
Buckwheat—Daly Boyce.  
Clover seed, 1901—P. E. R. Miller, C. W. Neville.  
Timothy seed, 1901—C. W. Neville, P. E. R. Miller.  
Beans—P. E. R. Miller, C. W. Neville.  
Corn—P. E. R. Miller, Daly Boyce.

### DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Judge—Thos. H. Johns, Kingston.  
Cheese—P. E. R. Miller, J. Garrison.  
Honey, comb—L. Hartman.  
Honey, extracted—L. Hartman, R. W. Aylsworth.  
Butter—Lillian Aylsworth, J. C. Johnston.  
2 loaves bread—Robt. Bennett, Wm. M. Clark.

### VEGETABLES, FRUITS AND ROOTS.

Judge—Thos. H. Johns, Kingston.  
Potatoes—Amos Snider, P. E. R. Miller.  
Turnips—Amos Snider, J. Garrison.

worth, Amos Snider.  
Panel, needle work—R. V. worth, L. Hartman.  
Embroidered table cover—Aylsworth, B. Toomey.  
Mantel drape—Lillian Aylsworth, Toomey.  
Braiding—Amos Snider, L. E. Crochet work in wool—Fran Slyck, R. W. Aylsworth.  
Crochet work in cotton—A. man, R. W. Aylsworth.  
Embroidery in silk—R. W. worth, Amos Snider.  
Embroidery in cotton—R. V. worth, Amos Snider.  
Outline work — R. W. Ay Lillian Aylsworth.  
Point lace—P. E. R. Miller, man.  
Drawn linen work—P. E. R. L. Hartman.  
Berlin wool work—Wm. M. P. E. R. Miller.  
Sample crochet lace—R. W. worth, L. Hartman.  
Arrasene work—Amos Snider, Aylsworth.  
Tidy—R. W. Aylsworth, and 2d.  
Sideboard cover—Amos Snider, Aylsworth.  
Tatting—R. W. Aylsworth, Miller.  
Apron—R. W. Aylsworth, I man.  
Crochet slippers, wool—R. V. worth, Amos Snider.  
Whisk holder—Amos Snider, Aylsworth.  
Crazy patchwork—R. W. Ay Lillian Aylsworth.  
Display of house plants—A. der.  
Painting on china—P. E. R. L. Hartman.  
Wax work—R. W. Aylsworth, Tea Cozy—Amos Snider, I man.  
Lamp mat—P. E. R. Miller, man.  
Bouquet flowers—Lillian Ay



Love is un  
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Labor is lighte  
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lighten pain or  
it. Many a ma  
on at his wife's  
willing to do a  
to aid her and al  
nothing.

Sometimes, t  
the husband's attention is dir  
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescript  
its remarkable cures of woma  
eases. He may not have much  
a cure, but he is led to try the  
with the result that in almost ev  
there is a perfect and permanent  
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescripti  
irregularity. It dries the drain  
weaken women, heals inflamma  
ulceration, and cures female wea  
As a tonic for women who are  
sleepless, worn-out and run-do  
vorte Prescription" is unequalle  
"In answer to your letter I will sa  
commenced to complain twenty ye  
writes Lewis A. Miller, ex-Chief-of-P  
Prospect St., Weissport, Pa. "We hav  
skill of twelve different doctors. She  
lous of medicine during the time sh  
until I wrote to you and you told us  
She has taken eight bottles of Dr. Pi  
vorte Prescription and six of the "Go  
ical Discovery." She can do her own  
and can walk around again and is qui  
"Favorite Prescription" has 1  
mony of thousands of women to  
plete cure of womanly diseases.  
accept an unknown and unpro  
stitute in its place.  
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets  
ate stomach, liver and bowels.



Aching Joints

the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body are joints that are ached and swollen by rheumatism—the acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

sufferers dread to move, especially when sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

suffered dreadfully from rheumatism, have been completely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, for which I am deeply grateful.

Miss FRANCES SMITH, Prescott, Ont.

had an attack of the grip which left me weak and helpless and suffering from rheumatism. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and this medicine has entirely cured me. I have no hesitation in saying it saved my life."

M. J. McDONALD, Trenton, Ont.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

moves the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take it.

ble beets—Amos Snider.

ions—L. Hartman, Amos Snider.

bbage—Amos Snider, L. Hartman.

ll apples—Amos Snider, J. C. Johnston.

inter apples—P. E. R. Miller, Wm. Clark.

ars—L. Hartman, A. Hagerman.

ums—L. Hartman.

apes—L. Hartman, R. W. Aylsworth.

h.

matoes—A. Hagerman, P. E. R. Miller.

er.

lery—Amos Snider, J. C. Johnston.

uliflower—J. C. Johnston and 2d.

mpkin — P. E. R. Miller, Daily.

e.

IONS, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.

ge—W. J. Sproule, Harrowsmith.

et spring wagon—John Jones, Toomey.

mber wagon—B. Toomey, James son.

p buggy—B. Toomey and 2d.

mily carriage—John Jones.

tter—John Jones.

gle carriage harness—John Jones, Toomey.

uble carriage harness—John Jones, Toomey.

mber harness—B. Toomey.

GENERAL MANUFACTURES.

e—Mrs. C. W. Hamby, Napanee.

sol shawl—Amos Snider, P. E. R. Miller.

it.

it bedspread—Amos Snider, R. W. Aylsworth.

chet bedspread—R. W. Aylsworth, Samuel Hogle.

ced bedspread — R. W. Aylsworth, Lillian Aylsworth.

ts—R. W. Aylsworth, Amos Snider.

ks—L. Hartman, R. W. Aylsworth.

erlel, home-made—L. Hartman, Snider.

ilt—Amos Snider, Austin Fraser.

or mat—R. W. Aylsworth, Amos Snider.

LADIES' WORK, ETC

ge—Miss Sproule, Harrowsmith.

el, hand-painted—R. W. Aylsworth, Amos Snider.

el, needle work—R. W. Aylsworth, L. Hartman.

broided table cover — R. W. Aylsworth, B. Toomey.

ntel drape—Lillian Aylsworth, B. Toomey.

iding—Amos Snider, L. Hartman.

chet work in wool—Frank Van, R. W. Aylsworth.

chet work in cotton—A. Hagerman, R. W. Aylsworth.

broidery in silk—R. W. Aylsworth, Amos Snider.

broidery in cotton—R. W. Aylsworth, Amos Snider.

line work — R. W. Aylsworth, Amos Snider.

Painting in oil—R. W. Aylsworth, B. Toomey.

Painting in water color—P. E. R. Miller, R. W. Aylsworth.

Three pictures—Amos Snider.

Hand-painted table drape—P. E. R. Miller, R. W. Aylsworth.

Darning on net—R. W. Aylsworth, Amos Snider.

Table drape, needle work— R. W. Aylsworth, Amos Snider.

Sofa pillow, special—Robt. Bennett.

Pin cushion, special—B. Toomey.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

G. H. Williams, Napanee—\$5.00 for best foal by Lewie O'Thrieve—Anthony Hagerman, J. R. McPherson.

Chas. Davy, Bath—\$5.00 for best foal by Bay Quinte Prince—Fred. Amey, R. W. Aylsworth.

J. L. Boyes, Napanee—Gant's nat for best foal by Von Sirius—J. Garrison.

A. E. Douglas, Napanee—Pair horse blankets for fastest walking team—J. C. Johnston.

S. J. Sproule, Odessa—\$5.00 for trotting match—A. W. Fraser, J. Garrison.

Daniel Snider, Odessa—\$5.00 for running race—W. Purdy, Riley Lee.

E. O. Clark, Odessa—1 lb. tea. for best loaf bread—Wm. M. Clark.

Boyle & Son, Napanee—Carving set for best dozen hen's eggs—Lillian Aylsworth.

John Herring, Napanee—Hand corn sheller for best dozen ears corn—P. E. R. Miller.

Madole & Wilson, Napanee—Charcoal sad iron for best loaf home-made bread—F. VanSlyk.

Chinneek & Son, Napanee—\$2.00 in goods for best pair dressed chickens—R. W. Aylsworth.

B. Derbyshire, Odessa — Roeking chair for best loaf home-made bread—Frank VanSlyk.

A. E. Paul, Napanee—Japanese jardiner for best butter—J. C. Johnston.

Wm. Templeton, Napanee — The Beaver for one year for best winter apples—J. C. Johnston.

RICHMOND MINUTES.

Richmond, Oct. 6th, 1902.

The Council met at Selby.

Members all present.

The Reeve presiding, the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that Geo. Haines be paid \$10.00 for building a culvert and repairing boundary road between Camden and Richmond. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hewitt, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that Arthur McCullough's account for repairing two culverts on the boundary road between Richmond and Tyendinaga amounting to \$6.50 as Richmond's proportion of said account be paid. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Hewitt, that Arthur McKnight, be paid \$5.00 for gravel furnished township by order of the various pathmasters. Carried.

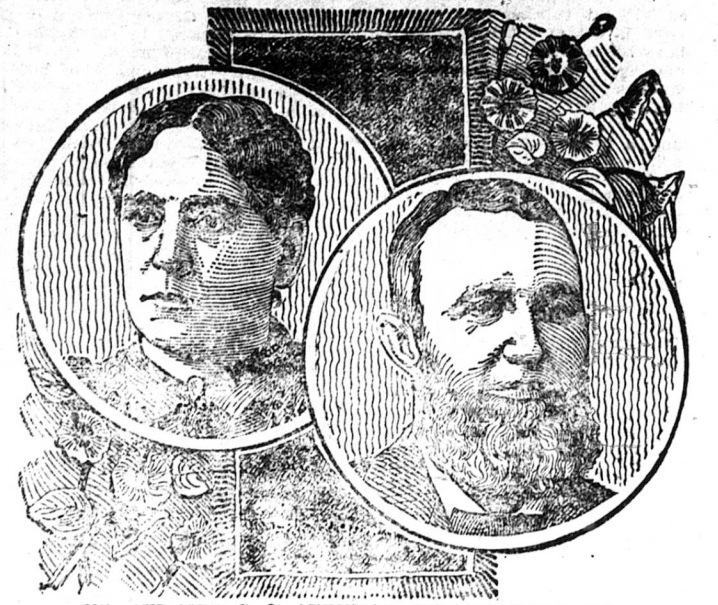
Moved by Mr. McCutcheon, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that John Young be paid \$1.00 for twenty loads of gravel by order of the pathmaster. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hewitt, seconded by Mr. McCutcheon, that Archie Oliver be paid \$25.20 for 504 loads of gravel furnished by order of the various pathmasters. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Hewitt, that Charles McConnell, lot 4, 11th concession, and all the ratepayers formerly belonging to road section No. 48 east of said lot No. 4, be detached from said road section and formed into an new section and numbered 84 and that Charles McConnell be pathmaster. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Hewitt, that upon the requisition of William O'Hare, to have the Otter creek drain cleaned out, be it therefore resolved that the Clerk notify all parties concerned to remove all obstructions within ten days other-

THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME  
Are Never Without Peruna in the House  
for Catarrhal Diseases.



MR. AND MRS. J. O. ATKINSON, INDEPENDENCE, MO.

UNDER date of January 10, 1897, Dr. J. C. Hartman received the following letter:

"My wife had been suffering from a complication of diseases for the past 25 years.

"Her case had baffled the skill of some of the most noted physicians. One of her worst troubles was chronic constipation of several years' standing.

"She also was passing through that most critical period in the life of a woman—change of life. In June, 1895, I wrote to you about her case. You advised a course of Peruna and Manalin, which we at once commenced, and have to say it completely cured her. She firmly believes that she would have been dead only for these wonderful remedies.

"About the same time I wrote you about my own case of catarrh, which had been of 25 years' standing. At times I was almost past going. I commenced to use Peruna according to your instructions and continued its use for about a year, and it has completely cured me.

"Your remedies do all that you claim for them, and even more. Catarrh cannot exist where Peruna is taken according to directions. Success to you and your remedies."

John O. Atkinson.

Box 272, Independence, Mo.

When old age comes on, catarrhal diseases come also. Systemic catarrh is almost universal in old people.

This explains why Peruna has become so indispensable to old people. Peruna is their safe-guard. Peruna is the only remedy yet devised that meets these cases exactly.

Such cases cannot be treated locally; nothing but an effective systemic remedy could cure them. This is exactly what Peruna is.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council met in regular session on Monday evening, Mayor Ruttan presiding.

Members present—Lowry, Lapum, Carson, Waller, Williams.

The minutes of former meeting were read and confirmed.

A communication was read from T. W. Simpson, M. H. O., in reference to the sanitary condition of the drain running through the field east of Light's factory. At present the drain is in a very bad shape and Mr. Light's complaint is well founded. The medical health officer suggested two remedies for this nuisance. The first was to make a cut through Mr. Light's field from the angle of the creek directly south a distance of about

Street, known as the White property, have an eavetrough placed along the front of it, thus preventing the water from running on the sidewalk and making it dangerous in the winter.

3rd. That the grating along the east side of the Rennie Block, be put in a safe condition.

The re-covering of the swing bridge was left in the hands of the Street Committee with power to act.

The repairing of the town hall roof, also the roof on the town property, occupied by C. A. Anderson, was left in the hands of the Town Property Committee with power to act.

Mayor Ruttan made some very appropriate remarks in reference to the sudden death of ex-councillor T. G. Davis and suggested that the

ding—Amos Snider, L. Hartman.  
 roidered table cover—R. W. Aylsworth, B. Toomey.  
 tel drape—Lillian Aylsworth, B. y.  
 ding—Amos Snider, L. Hartman.  
 het work in wool—Frank Van-  
 R. W. Aylsworth.  
 het work in cotton—A. Hager-  
 R. W. Aylsworth.  
 roidery in silk—R. W. Aylsworth, Amos Snider.  
 roidery in cotton—R. W. Aylsworth, Amos Snider.  
 ine work—R. W. Aylsworth, Aylsworth.  
 lace—P. E. R. Miller, L. Hart-  
 vn linen work—P. E. R. Miller, tman.  
 in wool work—Wm. M. Clark, R. Miller.  
 ple crocheted lace—R. W. Aylsworth, L. Hartman.  
 sene work—Amos Snider, R. W. Aylsworth.  
 —R. W. Aylsworth, Amos Snider.  
 board cover—Amos Snider, R. W. Aylsworth.  
 ng—R. W. Aylsworth, P. E. R. Miller.  
 n—R. W. Aylsworth, L. Hartman.  
 net slippers, wool—R. W. Aylsworth, Amos Snider.  
 k holder—Amos Snider, R. W. Aylsworth.  
 rth.  
 patchwork—R. W. Aylsworth, Aylsworth.  
 ay of house plants—Amos Snider, Aylsworth.  
 ing on china—P. E. R. Miller, tman.  
 work—R. W. Aylsworth.  
 Cozy—Amos Snider, L. Hartman.  
 mat—P. E. R. Miller, L. Hartman.  
 uet flowers—Lillian Aylsworth.



Love is unequally yoked with sickness. Labor is lightened by love, but love cannot lighten pain or relieve it. Many a man looks on at his wife's suffering willing to do anything to aid her and able to do nothing.  
 Sometimes, however, husband's attention is directed to Pierce's Favorite Prescription and remarkable cures of womanly diseases may not have much hope of but he is led to try the medicine, the result that in almost every case a perfect and permanent cure.  
 Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures. It dries the drains which women, heals inflammation and, and cures female weakness.  
 onic for women who are nervous, s, worn-out and run-down "Pain-prescription" is unequalled.  
 swer to your letter I will say, my wife ed to complain twenty years ago," wis A. Miller, ex-Chief of Police, of 33 St., Weissport, Pa. "We have tried the twelve different doctors. She took gal- medicine during the time she was ill, rote to you and you told us what to do. taken eight bottles of Dr. Pierce's Pa- scription and six of the 'Golden Med- very.' She can do her own work now alk around again and is quite smart." rite Prescription" has the testif- thousands of women to its com- re of womanly diseases. Do not n unknown and unproved sub- n its place.  
 Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigor- ach, liver and bowels.

paumasters. Carried.  
 Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Hewitt, that Charles McConnell, lot 4, 11th concession, and all the ratepayers formerly belonging to road section No. 48 east of said lot No. 4, be detached from said road section and formed into an new section and numbered 84 and that Charles McConnell be pathmaster. Carried.  
 Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Hewitt, that upon the requisition of William O'Hare, to have the Otter creek drain cleaned out, be it therefore resolved that the Clerk notify all parties concerned to remove all obstructions within ten days, otherwise the engineers will be sent on to have the same cleaned out according to law. Carried.  
 Moved by Mr. McCutcheon, seconded by Mr. Jones, that the by-law for the assuming of the road allowance between the seventh and eighth concessions from lot 7 to 13 both inclusive according to the survey of Wm. R. Aylsworth, Ontario Land Surveyor, be now read the first time, and that the second reading be fixed for the first Monday in November at the regular meeting of the council. The yeas and nays being taken the result was as follows: Yeas—Paul, Jones, McCutcheon. Nays—Hewitt and Ballance. Motion carried.  
 Moved by Mr. Hewitt, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that on the petition of A. J. Scott and others that the dog tax for 1902 be abolished. Carried.  
 Moved by Mr. Ballance, seconded by Mr. McCutcheon, that \$10.00 be laid out in Albert Davis' road section to be superintended by the engineer. Carried.  
 The Council adjourned to meet on the first Monday in November, at the hour of ten o'clock a.m.

A. Winters, Clerk.

## WHY NOT CHANGE YOUR MEDICINE?

If You Have Failed Up to the Present to Banish Rheumatism and Sciatica Try

## PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

There is but one true and reliable specific for the cure of all forms of rheumatism; it is Paine's Celery Compound. This decided and weighty assertion is fully supported by letters from thousands of cured men and women, and prominent physicians have ably and fearlessly supported the statement.

If your efforts up to the present with other medicines have failed to drive the terrible disease from your system, remain no longer in agony and peril; change your medicine at once. Prudence and wisdom will surely direct you to use Paine's Celery Compound, the medicine that has cured so many of your friends and neighbors.

The prompt and marvellous cure of Mrs. E. King, Cedar Hill, Victoria, B. C. who endured the tortures and agonies of rheumatism for almost a lifetime, points unmistakably and truly to the fact that Paine's Celery Compound is the king of medicines for the cure of rheumatism; she says:

"I have been troubled with rheumatism nearly all my life, and eight years ago I had a very severe attack, almost losing the use of my right arm. A friend recommended the use of Paine's Celery Compound, and kindly gave me a bottle. I was so much benefited by that one bottle that I took three more, and was quite cured. Since then it has been almost my only medicine for all the ailments from which I have suffered, and all my family have found some benefit from it. I am sixty-five years of age; I live on a farm, get up early in the morning and am now equal to a good day's work."

Carson, Waller, Williams.

The minutes of former meeting were read and confirmed.

A communication was read from T. W. Simpson, M. H. O., in reference to the sanitary condition of the drain running through the field east of Light's factory. At present the drain is in a very bad shape and Mr. Light's complaint is well founded. The medical health officer suggested two remedies for this nuisance. The first was to make a cut through Mr. Light's field from the angle of the creek directly south, a distance of about one hundred yards to the river. The second was to construct a sewer from Dundas street, where the creek crosses it, almost directly south to discharge into the river a short distance west of the old saw mill. This last scheme, would, of course, be dependent on securing the consent of the parties through whose property it would have to pass.

The communication was laid on the table for future reference, the council being of the opinion that it was a question for next year's council to grapple with, especially as it would cost considerable, and no appropriation had been made for this expense.

A communication from T. G. Empey, offering his service as collector, was laid on the table.

The chairman of the Finance Committee presented the treasurer's usual monthly statements. He also reported in reference to the account of the Electric Light Company, which had been referred to them. The account was \$339.15 for three month's lighting. The committee recommended the payment of the account, less \$50 due to insufficient lighting, and \$200 paid by order, which left a balance of \$89.15. Report adopted.

The Street Committee presented a pay sheet amounting to \$245.56, which was adopted.

Evidently the Street Committee would not feel at home if they did not get roasted every time they met. Mayor Rutan and Councillors Waller and Carson criticized their work considerable. The complaint is an old one. The chairman, during a session of the council, asks permission to do certain work, and the council grants said permission, but instead of doing what they already have permission to do, they do something else that the council, as a whole, know nothing about, and leave the work they should have done, partially undone.

Mayor Rutan said if it were not for making a dead-lock in the council he would endeavor to put a stop to this kind of work. He did not believe in two or three members running the whole show. Several crossings had been built that had not been authorized by the council, and yet the Street Committee did not have the courtesy to even mention them in their report.

The members of the Street Committee "acknowledged the good advice with very poor grace."

On motion of Waller and Williams, the Printing Committee were instructed to advertise for applications for collecting the taxes for 1902.

The clerk was instructed to inform the proper persons concerning the following complaints: 1st. That the gravings in the sidewalk along the east side of the Campbell House be placed closer together to prevent children from stepping through them and injuring themselves, also that the north wing of the Campbell House, on Centre Street be properly eave-troughed to prevent water from drenching pedestrians. 2nd. That the property on south side of Dundas

3rd. That the grating along the east side of the Reunio Block be put in a safe condition.

The re-covering of the swing bridge was left in the hands of the Street Committee with power to act.

The repairing of the town hall roof, also the roof on the town property, occupied by C. A. Anderson, was left in the hands of the Town Property Committee with power to act.

Mayor Rutan made some very appropriate remarks in reference to the sudden death of ex-councillor T. G. Davis, and suggested that the members attend the funeral in a body.

On motion of Lapum and Lowry the council decided to attend the funeral.

The treasurer was instructed to prepare a list of all lands three years or over in arrears and have them advertised for sale.

Councillor Lapum informed the council that R. J. Wales was willing to put a new granolithic walk around his new building, provided the town would pay him 6c. per square foot, he to furnish all material and do all the work, the said walk to be built under the supervision of the Street Committee. On motion it was decided to grant him permission to build said walk.

The following accounts were disposed of: T. W. Simpson, medical attention and furnishing medicine for poor, \$40.50, paid; C. O. Bruton, acting as nightwatchman, 10 nights, \$12.50, paid; John Boyes, repairs to sprinkler, \$3.10, paid; P. Gould, goods for poor, \$14.19, referred to Poor and Sanitary Committee to report; S. Jones, work on streets, \$1.50, paid; B. McCabe, fying saws, 30c., paid; Chas. Vanaistine, and E. Kelly, drawing hose carts, 50c. each, paid; T. B. Wallace, sundries, \$1.25, paid; L. McCabe, drawing hose cart, 50c. paid; S. W. Pringle, repairing tools, etc., \$2.54, paid; Chas. Walters, repairing fire alarm, \$1.00, paid; E. B. Perry, 9 weeks' nightwatch, \$13.50, paid; H. W. Kelly, groceries for poor, \$22, paid; A cheque for \$27 was received from Magistrate Daly for fines, \$15.75 was returned to him for his fees.

The treasurer was granted a voucher for sundry payments amounting to \$1289.00.

Council adjourned.

## It says Something

for a new article when it becomes immediately popular. There must be a reason for it. Only twelve weeks after the first box of

## IRON-OX

### TABLETS

left the factory in New England they were selling in every State and Territory except Alaska, Delaware and Indian Territory.

### Why Was It?

If you try the Tablets, or ask any person who has tried them, you will have the answer.

It is a great medicine for the Stomach, for the Blood, for the Nerves.

50 Tablets, 25 Cents



# HOUSEHOLD.

## PATCHES AND DARNS.

The French patch is a piece inserted without turning the edges. The hole is cut out, the piece fitted in, both basted smoothly on stiff paper, and the edges are darned together, as closely as possible, with the finest of stitches and finest of silk.

In darning a rent, place a piece under, the threads running the same way in both, draw the lips of the tear closely together, and run back and forth with fine even stitches, taking care not to pucker the darn. The thread used should match the material exactly; use the ravelings if they are strong enough. Ordinary sewing silk split and waxed is excellent, the idea being that thread which is hard twisted does not sink into the goods and is, therefore, more liable to show.

When mending gloves let the sewing silk match the color of the kid, and overseam for a rip; for a tear button-hole-stitch the edges of the rent around closely, once or twice, as the size of the hole may require, then join the buttonhole edges together with a single row of those button-hole stitches. Kid gloves may be patched beautifully by inserting a piece of kid and overseaming neatly on the wrong side; this is the method practiced by French women.

A German woman fills in the hole so that it looks like the original garment, a tedious process which does not pay, except for fine silk stockings. The ordinary method practiced by our grandmothers is good enough for all others; that is, weaving in a filling, with threads across one way and in and out the other. When the whole is large use a darning egg, and draw the edges of the hole—not together but into position, with long stitches of white hasting cotton; otherwise it will stretch. Leave a tiny loop at end of each thread, for the stocking will stretch while the darning cotton will not; in filling in do this closely, but not heavily. Let your work extend far enough to form a border to the hole which you mend, else the darn will pull away from the stocking, leaving breaks all around it. Stocking darning, in these days of cheap hosiery, is a virtue which may be carried to excess, but within limits it is both necessary and praiseworthy.

## CAULIFLOWER.

Undoubtedly it will surprise many cooks, and competent ones at that, to learn that there really is no necessity for serving cauliflower every time boiled with a white sauce. The early treatment of cauliflower is always the same, no matter how it is to be served. That is, it should be washed well, allowed to soak for 15 minutes in salted water, with the flowerets down that any insects which have chosen to seek refuge in it may have opportunity to escape and drown.

A twine bag is the sort of bag in which the cauliflower should be cooked in order that it may assume such shape as the cook desires when it goes to table.

If baked cauliflower with cheese is on the menu for dinner, boil it till tender, break into small pieces, put a layer on the bottom of a baking dish, cover with a white sauce, sprinkle grated Parmesan cheese over all, then put in another layer of cauliflower and so on with cheese topping the whole. Bake in a rather slow oven till brown.

If it is intended to have mashed

ounce each of cloves, mace and cayenne, two ounces each of mustard seed, allspice, white pepper and horseradish; put the slices of lemon into a jar in layers with mixed spices in between; pour over them two quarts of white vinegar heated to the boiling point; let stand 24 hours, then squeeze; strain and bottle.

When an article is washable, grease spots may be removed with soap and water. Grease spots may generally be removed by the application of a substance that has an affinity for grease; the simplest of methods for removing grease is by absorption. Powdered chalk or fuller's earth mixed to a paste with water or turpentine and spread on the grease spot will absorb it. This should be allowed to stand for several days and the application then brushed off. Sometimes a second application of paste may be necessary. For dark materials ox-gall is sometimes used with turpentine and fuller's earth. If the ox-gall is decolorized it may be used on light material. Blotting paper may be put under and over the grease spot; warm iron should be placed over the top sheet of paper; change the paper until all the grease has been absorbed. The spot may then be lightly sponged with chloroform. Candle grease should always be scraped from the surface of an article before an absorbent or other agent is used. When the fabric is very delicate, for example, silk or cloth, try dry French chalk first. Spread it on the defaced spot, cover with blotting paper, and if time will not permit its standing 24 hours or more use a warm iron.

Bottled Grape Juice.—Pick ripe, firm grapes from the stems and crush them. Put them into a stone jar, and let stand over night, then press. To each one quart grape juice add 1½ cups granulated sugar, and boil ten minutes. Pour into glass bottles and cork tightly. Fill a box with sand, and place the bottles in this and keep in a cool place, or else set the bottles down on the floor of the cellar. If the juice is too sweet when wanted for use, add a little lemon juice and water.

Green Corn Soup.—With a sharp knife cut off the tops of the kernels, then with the back of the knife scrape out the pulp until a large cupful is obtained. Put on the fire with one quart sweet milk and boil gently half an hour. Add a piece of butter the size of a hickory nut, salt and pepper to taste. Serve at once.

## TO TAKE OUT MILDEW.

Wait until the stuff is quite dry. Cover the spots with buttermilk and salt, or lemon juice and salt, and lay in the sun for several hours. Wash out the paste and renew the application and sunning.

Cyanide of potassium will take out ink spots. As it is a deadly poison, take care of it.

## TESTED RECIPES.

Egg Cookies.—Take 1½ cups sugar, 1 cup butter, 6 eggs, 2 teaspoons baking powder, flavoring. Mix stiff.

Green Tomato Pickles.—Cut in thin slices, then place in a large jar in layers, with salt sprinkled between each. Let stand over night, then drain off all the water which the salt has extracted. Place in jars in layers, with a layer of grated horse-radish, small red peppers, clover mustard seed between each. Cover with strong vinegar, and keep closely covered.

## IF PA COULD BE A BOY.

I've often heard my papa say  
He wished he was a boy;  
That life would be one grand sweet song,  
With nuthin' left but joy.

## WHY I AM A BRITISHER

### SOME VERY GOOD REASONS ARE HEREWITH GIVEN.

The Retort Courteous to the Briton Who Became an American.

Is Great Britain being left hopelessly behind in the great international struggle for commercial supremacy? asks a writer in London Answers.

Our Empire is the market place and money center of the world. Other nations of the world owe their present prosperous condition to our benevolence. We have advanced them money, for John Bull is an obliging money lender, and they have utilized it. Where else in the world will you find such wealth as can be found in Threadneedle and Lombard streets?

Then, again, our markets are open to all the countries of the world. Nations can bring their goods to Britain, and dispose of them to whoever will buy. We do not need to be bolstered up with prohibitive protection tariffs to enable our manufacturers to earn good dividends. What other country could throw its doors open to Free Trade? The British manufacturer would

### SWAMP THE COUNTRY

and paint it red—if not in reality, at any rate, commercially—within a very short time. Last year our foreign trade aggregated over \$4,350,000,000, an increase of over \$750,000,000 upon what it was six years ago. In addition to this, the overseas trade of the British Empire amounted to \$7,500,000,000. And yet Great Britain is going to the dogs! But every Britisher will admit that it is an enviable healthy decadence, and that the awful bogey bankruptcy has still a long way to go before it touches our shores.

Nearly 80 per cent. of the world's ocean traffic is carried on British ships. What would happen to the other nations if the British shippers refused to carry anything but British merchandise in their vessels?

Even America owes its present prosperous condition to British brains and money. Where would the much-vaunted steel trade of the United States be without the Bessemer process of making steel? Or what kind of armour would

### THE SCREECHING EAGLE

wear on its battleships without the Harvey process of making armour-plates? And yet both Bessemer and Harvey are English inventors. Even Andrew Carnegie, the steel king of America, who has more money than he knows how to give away, hails from north of the Tweed.

One may search through the annals of other nations, but they will look in vain for such names as Stephenson, Watt, Bell, Wheatstone, Kelvin, or Cunard, to mention only a few of our most notable inventors, and yet the steam engine, locomotive, telegraph, and steamship are the most vital means of how the nations move, live, and have their being.

The much-pitied, scorned British workman is second to none in the world. The German mechanic subsists on a few pence per day, and the American workman practically has to starve because he hasn't time to eat his meals, and in many cases would not be able to afford such a healthy repast as his British fellow-workman enjoys. Beef, bread, milk, and other food trusts, which make the workman pay through the nose for permission to live, have no terrors for

### THE BRITISH MECHANIC.

Neither in America nor Germany does the artisan have a tenth of the

thereby is kept in debt, and weeks may not see the color of money, his earnings being retained by the proprietor to liquidate debt at the store. A few months ago an old British soldier who emigrated to Pittsburgh to try fortune, found himself in such hopeless bondage—he owed the store £40—that, disgusted, he threw his work, and tramped with his wife and two children to New York, distance of some five hundred miles, living as best he could by the sale of charity during the journey. Upon his arrival at the capital he entered a charitable institution until sufficient funds had been collected through the medium of a newspaper, which exposed the scandal, to set him upon his feet again.

Modern American pushfulness and hustle may be responsible for present prosperity, and it may be possible to strike oil; but in words of W. S. Gilbert, the writer prefers, "in spite of all temptations to remain an Englishman."

## A LONG WALK IN LONDON.

### Five Hundred Miles of Monotonous Streets in the City.

Placed in a continuous line, streets would extend five hundred miles, an almost unbroken monotony, as the houses face each other in dingy gray-brick fronts, a dead window, and an upper window and eaves, and chimney, and top chimney-pots, with roughly paved sidewalks and cobbled streets. Only in walking through can one get any idea of the appalling extent of the city. The interested observer turns for his impression to the quarters where names, at least, are familiar. Starting East London at Shoreditch in Bethnal Green, he passes Great Eastern Railway station, turns into Commercial street, Scribner's Magazine. Soon he is in Spitalfield, where he steps aside to look closely at such a characteristic quarter as Little Pearl street, for a while, then continues his way across Lamb street, and past Christ Church and Toneybee Hall into Whitechapel High street, and far out the End Road to the People's Palace and St. Benet's Church. And there appear no indications of limits to a city, a few of whose arteries he has lightly touched, which still are seen branching in every direction, in ramifications which he knows extend for scores of miles through Limehouse, and Poplar, Old Ford, to Hackney, and across the Lee to West Ham and E Ham, and so to open country, where are fields and woods and villas and all the beauty of the open English landscape. If he were to walk thirty miles a day, he would employ the greater part of three weeks in merely achieving the feat of walking through the streets of London, and, apart from the dulling monotony, the strongest impression which he would be quite sure to acquire would be that of an unparalleled industrial city, with comparatively clean streets and compact dwellings that in their interiors, at least, give little intimation either of destitution or of over-crowding of their inmates.

## FEATS OF INSECTS.

There is a certain little fly that was observed to run three inches, make in doing it 440 steps—all one-half a second of time. To equal this, in proportion to its size, a man would have to run at the rate of twenty miles a minute. The common flea leaps 200 times its own length to show like agility a man six feet tall would have to leap a distance of 1,200 feet. The chee can move about one-quarter of an inch in length, yet it has been seen to tip the tip of its tail in its mouth.

Sovereigns down that any insects which have chosen to seek refuge in it may have opportunity to escape and drown.

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If it is intended to have mashed cauliflower appear at table, then boil an onion with it to impart a little of its flavor to it. Mash the cauliflower well, leaving out the onion when this stage is reached, press through a sieve, moisten with cream, season with pepper and salt, and there you are.

Cauliflower cooked in a highly seasoned stock makes a delightful change in the order of the day. Chicken stock is preferable and mustard, pepper, an onion with a bay leaf or two should be depended upon for seasoning and flavoring. Drain the cauliflower when tender, put in a dish, pour a little melted butter over it and serve.

No more palatable way of serving cauliflower can be invented than as a salad, but in order to have it perfectly satisfactory it is well to boil it in part water and part stock, with seasonings and flavorings added. Then, when it is quite cold, cut into neat bits, covered with a rich mayonnaise it is as good a salad as the season has to offer. As a garnish for this cauliflower salad use boiled carrots cut into fanciful shapes.

#### THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Glass vases, carafes or bottles of any sort can be cleaned with muriatic acid. A tablespoonful rinsed slowly around a vase or decanter will cleanse it thoroughly, removing from the glass every particle of foreign matter; the acid can then be poured in another vase to perform the same office and then be returned to the bottle of supply for service on another occasion. After the acid is out of the vase or bottle, it must be rinsed inside thoroughly first with hot soap suds and then with several clear waters, as muriatic acid is a deadly poison and must be used with great caution.

The use of cooking thermometers, which until recently was almost thoroughly confined to hotels and restaurants, is increasing in private kitchens. Most modern housekeepers count them nowadays as necessities, and they are to be found in any house-furnishing shop. They register a scale of temperature which somewhat exceeds 400 degrees. In addition they indicate at what temperature different meats should be cooked. Mutton needs the lowest temperature, 300 degrees, beef requires 310 and pork and veal each 320 degrees. Bread and pastry need 400 degrees, but biscuit must have 450. Plain cake bakes well at 320 degrees, while sponge cake needs only 300. The thermometers, which cost from \$3 to \$5, can be used in boiling water or fat as well as in the oven. The temperature of an apartment may be lowered by allowing the bath room to remain full of cold water.

A delicious sauce to serve with cold meat is recommended by an epicure. Select smooth-skinned lemons and cut them into slices. To half a dozen lemons allow three ounces of salt; remove the seeds from the lemons and rub the salt into the slices; mix together one

baking powder, flavoring. Mix well. Green Tomato Pickles.—Cut in thin slices, then place in a large jar in layers, with salt sprinkled between each. Let stand over night, then drain off all the water which the salt has extracted. Place in jars in layers, with a layer of grated horse-radish, small red peppers, clover mustard seed between each. Cover with strong vinegar, and keep closely covered.

#### IF PA COULD BE A BOY.

I've often heard my papa say  
He wished he was a boy;  
That life would be one grand sweet song,  
With nuthin' left but joy.

If that is what he really thinks,  
I wish he'd take a try,  
An' if he had to keep it up  
I bet that pa would die.

He couldn't wallow round in bed  
Till it was after eight,  
An' then get up as mad as hops  
'Cause ma had called him late.

He couldn't spit the coffee out  
An' call it pizen'd slush,  
An' say the eggs weren't fit to eat,  
An' ask who burnt the mush.

For if he tried sech things as these  
Ma'd yank him by the hair,  
An' fix him so he'd rather stand  
Than sit upon a chair.

He couldn't come home late at night  
An' then begin to scold  
Because he'd made us wait so long  
The grub had gotten cold.

He couldn't shove his plate away  
An' say he warn't no hog;  
He couldn't swear, he couldn't smoke  
He couldn't kick the dog.

He couldn't rush out to the club,  
An' have a little game,  
An' then come home in such a way  
He didn't know his name.

He couldn't knock off work next day  
An' lie around in bed,  
While ma cracked up great chunks  
of ice  
An' packed it round his head.

If he could be a boy again  
I think it might suit ma.  
But you can bet your button boots  
It wouldn't do for pa!

#### CUT BOTH WAYS.

Sceptical Patient (to faith doctor)—"How do you propose to cure this pain in my chest, doctor?"

Faith Doctor—"I shall pass my hands over your chest a few times, then tell you the pain is gone, and it will be gone."

Patient—"Ah, yes! Will you dine with me, doctor? You can perform the cure afterwards."

Doctor—"With pleasure!"

Patient—"Well, take this loaf of bread and rub it on your waistcoat a few times and say you have had your dinner, and you will have had it. If the experiment is a success we will go on with the chest cure."

#### HOW HE GOT EGGS.

An English traveller who has visited every nation in the world is authority for the statement that one food is universal throughout all countries. "There is not a part of the world," he says, "where you cannot get an egg." While in western China, however, he at first had some difficulty in getting even eggs. "The way I got out of the difficulty," he adds, "was that I squatted down on my haunches, flapped my wings and cock-a-doodle-doed till the entire nation grasped what I wanted, and I was simply provided with hundreds of eggs."

There are in London 52,000 people over 75 years old.

tions move, live, and have their being. The much-pitied, scorned British workman is second to none in the world. The German mechanic subsists on a few pence per day, and the American workman practically has to starve because he hasn't time to eat his meals, and in many cases would not be able to afford such a healthy repast as his British fellow-workman enjoys. Beef, bread, milk, and other food trusts, which make the workman pay through the nose for permission to live, have no terrors for

#### THE BRITISH MECHANIC.

Neither in America nor Germany does the artisan have a tenth of the freedom he enjoys under the Union Jack. We hear a good deal about over-burdening taxation imposed upon the workman to pay for wars, and other little entertainments which are necessary to keep us alive, but he does not have to pay a sum ranging from 75 cents to \$5 for permission to leave the country when he wants to do so, which was the case in the States up to a few months ago, such revenue being utilized to defray the expenses of the Spanish-American war, and incidentally to swell the banking account of several of the promoters of that miserable undertaking.

The British manufacturer does not carry on his foreign commerce at the expense of the home consumer, and does not "throw" his superfluous product upon the foreign markets at a clearance price, in order to secure trade and squeeze the buyer at home to make up his loss by so doing. Yet this state of affairs exists in connection both with German and American foreign trade. One can buy, in London, American and German products at a far lower price than one can buy them in the country in which they were made.

Financial gain—no matter how—appears to be essential for the very existence of Americans. Contracts have been secured by lavish payments of illicit commissions. In an important contract completed in New York a few months ago, the firm which secured the order paid away no less than \$100,000 in this direction alone.

Considerably more than one half of the money derived from the rate-payers of the CAPITAL CITY OF THE STATES, collected during the reign of Tammany Hall, it is known, went into a wrongful channel, the source of which has been located.

Many men are attracted to that enormous country from foreign lands by the alluring tales they hear of workmen becoming millionaires. Animated by these golden prospects of becoming rich beyond the dreams of avarice, they sell up their little homes, and emigrate to that land flowing with milk and honey. But upon their arrival they soon find that there is precious little of either. In the iron and colliery districts of Pennsylvania exists a state of white slavery. The workmen are ill-paid, and are compelled to purchase their goods from the stores controlled by the owners, and naturally have to pay extortionate prices for what they buy. The result is that the men are soon in debt, and the proprietors of the stores take good care to keep them so.

The man sedulously tries to pay off his debts, but by some occult means, not clear to him, but perfectly legible to the storekeeper, the mechanic finds that his debt is growing considerably larger, and in a short space of time he discovers that he owes the store more than he is

#### EARNING EVERY WEEK.

The storekeeper, at this juncture, says the man must work off his debt. But the man must live, and

compact dwellings that in their tenements, at least, give little intimation either of destitution or of over-crowding of their inmates.

#### FEATS OF INSECTS.

There is a certain little fly was observed to run three inches make in doing it 440 steps—a one-half a second of time. To this, in proportion to its size, a would have to run at the rate twenty miles a minute. The common flea leaps 200 times its own length. To show like agility a man six tall would have to leap a distance of 1,200 feet. The chee mit about one-quarter of an inch length, yet it has been seen to the tip of its tail in its mouth, then, letting go with a jerk, to out of a vessel six inches in diameter. To equal this a man would have to jump out of a well from a depth of 144 feet. A well known student nature once tried the growing of a squash. When it was eight days old and measured twenty inches in circumference he fixed sort of harness around it, with long lever attached. The power the squash was measured by weight it lifted, the weight fixed to the lever. When it was twenty days old, two days after harness was fixed on it, it lifted sixty pounds. On the nineteenth it lifted 5,000 pounds.

#### PETROLEUM AS A DRINK.

The Medical Society of Paris expressed the opinion that it necessary to adopt some means against the alarming spread of petroleum drinking. At first it thought that this habit had sprung from the increased taxation of alcohol imposed by the French Government, but an investigation showed that it was not the case; habit had been prevalent some previously in certain districts had spread with great rapidity, victim of the petroleum habit not become brutal, only morose. Opinions differ among physicians regarding the effects of petroleum drinking on the human system, all agree on the harmfulness of new vice.

#### DYEING HIS WIFE'S HAIR.

A remarkable case of wife assassination has been heard at Leeds, England. The prisoner, John Burns, came of gaol on a Thursday, and on next night threw on to the head his wife a bottle of magenta with the result that she was figured by the striking change effected in the color of her hair. She washed it in twenty bowls of water, but had not been able to get rid of the dye. The was sent, to gaol for four months with hard labor.

#### HARDLY SO FORTUNATE.

Lord Tennyson's well known aversion to sightseers and their vagabondage gave rise to many an odd experience. Once, it is said, he complained to the Queen, saying he could no longer stay in the Isle of Wight, owing to the tourists who came to stare at him. Her Majesty, with a kindly irony, said that herself did not suffer much from grievance; but Tennyson, taking literally, replied in the same strain. "No, ma'am," said he; "and I could call a sentinel wherever I liked, I should not be troubled either."

"Look at that man; in his youth he was under police surveillance." "You don't say so?" "Yes; his father was a member of the force."

"I'm sorry to have to mess with you, face so. Kitty," said Tommy, a dubbed pussy's face with jam, "I can't have ma suspecting me."



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bondage—he owed the store  
—that, disgusted, he threw up  
ork, and tramped with his wife  
two children to New York, a  
nce of some five hundred miles,  
as best he could by the aid  
arity during the journey, and  
his arrival at the capital city  
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LONG WALK IN LONDON.

Hundred Miles of Monotonous Streets in the City.

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Tonybee Hall into Whitechapel  
street, and far out the Mile  
Road to the People's Palace  
St. Benet's Church. And yet  
appear no indications of any  
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Lee to West Ham and East  
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MRS. KENT'S FLOWERS

The garden did look very beauti-  
ful. The great beds of spicy carna-  
tions, fragrant roses and dainty,  
modest pansies were all at their  
best. A sturdy-looking hedge of  
sweet pea vines reached nearly across  
the garden. The nasturtiums glowed  
in the afternoon sun. Over at one  
side pink and scarlet geraniums  
made a blaze of color. Other flow-  
ers grew and blossomed in gay pro-  
fusion.

With much pride and satisfaction,  
pride in her beautiful garden and  
satisfaction that her new daughter-  
in-law fully appreciated the result  
of her efforts in floriculture, Mrs.  
Kent watched her son's wife mov-  
ing delightedly about among the  
blossoms.

"Showed Elsie your foliage plants  
yet, mother?"

Mrs. Kent turned half startled,  
and Elsie made a hurried scamper  
up the path toward her big hus-  
band, whose approach had been  
observed by several large cannas  
and castor beans.

"Not yet, but I had not forgotten  
them. You'll come with us, won't  
you, John?"

"Sure I will," John replied. "But  
what devastation has this little  
robber wrought among your choicest  
flowers, mother mine?"

"I'm glad she enjoys them," Mrs.  
Kent said. Then she added half  
apologetically, "I ought to have  
brought a basket; they might stain  
her dress."

Elsie had utilized the tunic of her  
pretty dainty gown, and the bright-  
colored flowers glowed through its  
thin folds.

"I believe you have all of half a  
bushel there, you greedy little girl,  
and see, mother," cried John laugh-  
ingly, "she isn't satisfied then but  
has flowers in her hands and hair!"

Elsie laughed gleefully. "You are  
a big, naughty boy to call me  
greedy," she said, "and I put these  
in my hair because you once told  
me you liked flowers there. These,"  
looking at her handful of lilies, "I  
was afraid might get their petals  
broken."

A little later the three were stand-  
ing before Mrs. Kent's collection of  
foliage plants. "This is very rare  
and so is this one," Mrs. Kent ex-  
plained. "These I sent away for  
just a little while ago. Those over  
there, John, I must have had when  
you were home, didn't I?"

"I remember some of them," John  
replied. "You've a fine collection,  
mother. Of course you will exhibit  
them at the fair."

"Of course I shall. There are just  
forty-two varieties of coleus and I  
haven't missed a premium on my  
flowers in ten years. When Beely  
doesn't exhibit, I have first; one  
can't really expect to compete with  
Beely and get first premium, but,"  
and a little wave of color surged  
into her cheeks, "I don't intend Mrs.  
Raymond shall take it from me. She  
is going to try, John. She's been  
working like a slave all summer  
among her flowers. The fair is only  
ten days off and my flowers were  
never in better condition at this  
time of year. Elsie, maybe you  
would like slips of my coleus and  
geraniums? You're so fond of  
flowers."

"Don't you dislike to slip them?"  
Elsie asked, as Mrs. Kent broke off  
slip after slip.

"Why, no," was the reply, "I  
like to if a body will care for them  
after I take them off. I used to al-  
ways be giving slips to that Hop-  
kins girl. You remember her, don't  
you, John? She always pretended  
she was so fond of them, but I  
found out after a while that she  
only kept them till they began to  
fade and then threw them out. She

were still unset. When Elsie reached  
home that evening after having  
been away for the day, she found  
that her husband's mother had cal-  
led to see her.

"And Elsie," her mother said,  
"she never mentioned you again  
after she caught sight of those  
slips. She is disappointed, too,  
about her exhibit at the fair. She  
was on her way to the station to  
take the train for Albany. Her sis-  
ter's husband is very sick and they  
sent for her."

"Oh, dear I oh, dear!" Elsie ex-  
claimed, and sat down limply. Then  
her face suddenly brightened.

"Did mother Kent say anything  
about her flowers?" she asked.

"Yes, she said they never looked  
better at fair time, and that they  
couldn't be exhibited."

"I don't know," said Elsie. "I  
wonder if papa will lend me the  
horse and big market waggon and  
let Joe go to drive for me. If he  
will, I'll arrange her flowers and  
take them to the fair."

The distance from the Kent farm  
to the fair grounds was only two  
miles, but to Elsie it seemed twice  
as far, so careful was she of her  
precious loads. How carefully she  
picked, packed, carried and finally  
arranged the blossoms in the al-  
lotted space none but herself ever  
knew. "Mother Kent will forgive  
me if I succeed," she thought. Fin-  
ally all was finished. Tier after tier  
of glasses held the dainty blossoms;  
the "Gates Ajar" was a glorious  
massing of color. Elsie viewed her  
work in triumph.

Some days later Mrs. Kent opened  
a home paper and read the follow-  
ing:

"Mrs. R. P. Kent's beautifully ar-  
ranged collection of choice flowers  
attracted much attention in the  
floral tent. The judges are to be  
commended for awarding to her the  
first premium."

A letter from Elsie in the next  
mail explained all she had done.  
When Mrs. Kent finished reading it,  
Elsie was forgiven.

NEW FASHIONS IN NAMES

THE WAR AND THE CORONA-  
TION LEAVE THEIR MARK.

Plain Names Out of Fashion  
Among the English Work-  
ing Classes.

Names, according to Carlyle, are  
the most important of all clothings.  
His Majesty, the King, may, there-  
fore, be looked upon as Master  
Clothier to the rising generation, for  
without doubt "Albert Edward" is  
the most popular name of the hour,  
says the London Express. A study  
of the baptismal registers of several  
famous churches reveals this inter-  
esting fact. Within the last few  
weeks the registers of such typical  
middle-class churches at St. Pan-  
cras, St. Mary, Whitechapel, St.  
Clement Danes, in the Strand, and  
the pro-cathedral at Liverpool, have  
been scanned, and at each of these  
the register bristles with Albert Ed-  
wards.

Fluctuations of national sentiment  
are reflected as in a looking-glass  
in the registers of the churches named.  
At the time of the coronation sev-  
eral girl babies were christened Cor-  
ona, while on the declaration of  
peace quite a number of little Misses  
Peace confronted the clergy.

When Queen Victoria died many  
thousands of mothers christened  
their newly-born children after that  
illustrious monarch. One loyal moth-  
er called her child Victoria Alex-  
andra. There is quite a run on  
Alexandra in the parish of St. Pan-  
cras.

The influence of the late war up-  
on recent baptisms was truly ex-

THE BRITISH POST OFFICE

NEARLY FOUR BILLION PACK-  
ETS PASS THROUGH IT.

Over 12,000,000 Post Cards and  
Letters Could Not Be De-  
livered.

The forty-eighth report of the  
Postmaster-General shows a satis-  
factory business undertaking manag-  
ed by the nation. The work of the  
department continues steadily to  
increase, the number of postal pack-  
ets carried being 5.2 per cent. more  
than ever before. Just on 4,000-  
000,000 packets of one kind or an-  
other were sent through the post  
last year, making an average of  
94.2 for every man, woman and  
child in the United Kingdom.

Each person had last year, on the  
average, 58.9 letters, 10.7 post-  
cards, 18.4 book packets and cir-  
culars, 4.1 newspapers, and 2.1 par-  
cels delivered by postman.

The total estimated revenue of the  
Post Office for the official year en-  
ding on March 31, 1902, was £14-  
465,870, and the expenditure £10-  
466,519. Nearly half of the revenue  
went on salaries and wages, and  
10.88 per cent. or it was paid for  
the conveyance of mails.

The profit was £3,999,351, but  
this had to bear part of the loss on  
telegraphic service. For while the  
ordinary postal service yields a  
handsome surplus, the telegraphic  
branch shows a growing deficit. Last  
year this came to £651,806, not  
including nearly £300,000 that has  
to be paid annually as interest on  
stock created for the purchase of  
telegraphs.

The report strikingly illustrates  
the absent-mindedness of many peo-  
ple, although the selection of amus-  
ing stories which was once a fea-  
ture of this return is no longer  
given. Over ten million letters and  
nearly two million postcards could  
not be delivered for one reason or  
another. Of these letters 3,782 con-  
tained property, and had inside no  
name or address of sender; and 85-  
640 articles were found loose in the  
post, including over £1,000 in mo-  
ney and £6,000 in checks, etc., one  
parcel had a half sovereign; which  
had evidently been used to seal it,  
still attached to it on arrival at  
London.

TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The details of the post office tele-  
phone service are of special interest.  
The post office owns and operates  
the trunk wires between towns. It  
has opened exchanges of its own in  
various parts. It receives royalties  
from the National Company, and  
from municipalities it has licensed  
to operate telephone systems. The  
trunk wire system is being rapidly  
extended, and the royalties for ex-  
change working amounted to £151-  
626, nearly the whole coming from  
the National Company.

Details are given of the post office  
London telephone system, which was  
opened on February 24 last, about  
500 subscribers having been connec-  
ted up to the end of the financial  
year. Provision was made for 5-  
400 subscribers, but the large num-  
ber of applications has made it  
necessary to enlarge this to 10,000.  
The department declares that the re-  
sults so far "justify the hope of a  
more regular and satisfactory ser-  
vice than has hitherto been possible  
in London."

The post office admits complaints  
at the slow rate with which the de-  
mand for service can be met, but ex-  
cuses itself on the ground of the  
great amount of work necessary in  
the construction of the system. Al-  
ready over 600 miles of underground  
pipes have been laid, and about 330  
miles of cable, containing from 200  
to 432 wires, have been drawn into

act admissions that in their ex-  
erts, at least, give little intima-  
either of destitution or of the  
crowding of their inmates.

### FEATS OF INSECTS.

There is a certain little fly that  
observed to run three inches and  
in doing it 440 steps—all in  
half a second of time. To equal  
in proportion to its size, a man  
I have to run at the rate of  
1/2 miles a minute. The common  
cups 200 times its own length.  
how like agility a man six feet  
would have to leap a distance  
1,200 feet. The chee e mite is  
t one-quarter of an inch in  
h, yet it has been seen to take  
up of its tail in its mouth and  
letting go with a jerk, to leap  
of a vessel six inches in depth,  
qual this a man would have to  
out of a well from a depth of  
feet. A well known student of  
e once tried the growing force  
squash. When it was eighteen  
old and measured twenty-seven  
s in circumference he fixed a  
of harness around it, with a  
lever attached. The power of  
squash was measured by the  
it it lifted, the weight being  
to the lever. When it was  
by days old, two days after the  
ss was fixed on it, it lifted  
pounds. On the nineteenth day  
ted 5,000 pounds.

### PETROLEUM AS A DRINK.

The Medical Society of Paris has  
sary to adopt some measures  
st the alarming spread of pe-  
um drinking. At first it was  
ht that this habit had sprung  
om the increased taxation on  
ol imposed by the French Gov-  
ent, but an investigation show-  
at it was not the case; the  
had been prevalent some time  
ously in certain districts and  
spread with great rapidity. The  
n of the petroleum habit does  
become brutal, only morose.  
ons differ among physicians as  
ds the effects of petroleum  
ing on the human system, but  
gree on the harmfulness of this  
vicio

### YEING HIS WIFE'S HAIR.

A remarkable case of wife assault  
een heard at Leeds, England.  
prisoner, John Burns, came out  
ol on a Thursday, and on the  
night threw on to the head of  
rife a bottle of magenta dye,  
the result that she was dis-  
d by the striking change effect-  
the color of her hair. She had  
ed it in twenty bowls of soda  
water, but had not been able  
get rid of the dye. The man  
sent to gaol for four months,  
hard labor.

### ARDLY SO FORTUNATE.

Ed Tennyson's well known aver-  
to sightseers and their ways  
rise to many an odd expe-  
e. Once, it is said, he com-  
ed to the Queen, saying he  
no longer stay in the Isle of  
owing to the tourists who  
to stare at him. Her Majesty,  
a kindly irony, said that she  
if did not suffer much from that  
ance; but Tennyson, taking her  
lly, replied in the same strain.  
ma'am," said he; "and if I  
clap a sentinel wherever I  
I should not be troubled,

ook at that man; in his early  
he was under police super-  
e." "You don't say so!"  
; his father was a member of  
orce."

m sorry to have to mess your  
so. Kitty," said Tommy, as he  
ed pussy's face with jam, "but  
it's not have ma suspecting me."

never in better condition at this  
time of year. Elsie, maybe you  
would like slips of my coleus and  
geraniums? You're so fond of  
flowers."

"Don't you dislike to slip them?"  
Elsie asked, as Mrs. Kent broke off  
slip after slip.

"Why, no," was the reply, "I  
like to if a body will care for them  
after I take them off. I used to al-  
ways be giving slips to that Hop-  
kins girl. You remember her, don't  
you, John? She always pretended  
she was so fond of them, but I  
found out after a while that she  
only kept them till they began to  
fade and then threw them out. She  
never set them in the ground at  
all."

John cast a merry glance toward  
his wife but she was looking another  
way.

"I wish you would stay longer,"  
Mrs. Kent said to Elsie, while the  
latter helped her with the tea  
things. "Let me see, John goes the  
day after to-morrow."

"Oh dear, yes!" Elsie said. Then,  
brightening a bit—"He'll only be  
away two weeks this trip and he is  
not going to travel after this year."

Mr. Kent and John had gone down  
to the postoffice and the two women  
were alone. The talk soon turned  
to Mrs. Kent's flowers and her plans  
for their exhibition at the Ellis-  
town fair.

"I'm going to take more pains  
than ever before," Mrs. Kent said.  
"I haven't even told John's father  
about this." Then from the cellar-  
way she brought forth the wire  
frame for "Gates Ajar." "I'm go-  
ing to fill it with asters. I'm sure  
I'll have enough." Then with all a  
woman's love of detail she gave  
minute instructions concerning the  
arrangement of different flowers.

That evening while driving home,  
John said, "Mother takes to you  
wonderfully, Elsie, and she is so  
pleased that you are fond of flowers.  
I never knew mother to be un-  
reasonable on any subject but her  
flowers. Though she must have loved  
you anyway, you have won her  
completely by your honest enthu-  
siasm over her beloved blossoms." Then,  
turning Elsie's face toward  
his in the moonlight, he continued:  
"I'm glad she never saw your own  
flower garden, eh, little girl?"

"I never said I liked to tend them.  
I said I loved them and I do. I  
hate caring for them. Mother and  
Addie have always done that. They  
like to, but I only like to pick them  
and fix them in vases all over the  
house. It needs someone to do that,  
don't it?"

John kissed her and said laughingly,  
"All right, little girl. You suit  
me perfectly. You needn't dig in the  
dirt unless you have a mind to."

When on reaching home Elsie  
tucked flowers, slips and all but her  
lilies into deep pans filled with water  
"to wait till morning," she said.  
John smiled and said nothing. Early  
the next day Elsie arranged the  
flowers prettily and placed them in  
the most effective parts of the room.

"See my lilies, dear? It paid to  
take care of them, didn't it?" she  
cried.

"You needn't touch the slips,  
mamma," Elsie called. "I'm going  
to fix them myself, only I guess I'll  
wait till after John is gone to-  
morrow. I don't want to spend the  
time now." She pushed the pan of  
gorgeous coleus back under the  
bookcase. "They're beautiful all  
massed like that; I shall hate to  
separate them," she said.

The days sped away. Still the  
slips remained in their pan and  
more and more, as now and then a  
leaf began to turn yellow and drop-  
ped off. Elsie drew her self-imposed  
task of filling jars with earth and  
putting the slips in them. Four  
days before the Ellistown fair they

Fluctuations of national sentiment  
are reflected as in a looking-glass in  
the registers of the churches named.  
At the time of the coronation sev-  
eral girl babies were christened Cor-  
ona, while on the declaration of  
peace quite a number of little Misses  
Peace confronted the clergy.

When Queen Victoria died many  
thousands of mothers christened  
their newly-born children after that  
illustrious monarch. One loyal moth-  
er called her child Victoria Alex-  
andra. There is quite a run on  
Alexandra in the parish of St. Pan-  
cras.

The influence of the late war up-  
on recent baptisms was truly ex-  
traordinary. Grace Darling Pre-  
toria is one of the Christian names  
registered at St. Mary's, White-  
chapel, in 1900. In August of that  
year a Whitechapel soldier sent his  
infant son to the font of St. Mary's  
and had him baptized Henry  
Edward Baden-Powell. Another  
Whitechapel soldier about the same  
time, had his baby girl christened

### GRACE PRETORIA.

The Whitechapel parish church also  
records Sarah Pretoria, Mary Ann  
Pretoria, and Edith Sarah Baden.  
St. Pancras' Church register bears  
many names of the sort; on two  
pages facing each other six Pre-  
torias are recorded. Here also is a  
Charles Hector Macdonald, and doz-  
ens of Badens and Baden-Powells.  
One St. Pancras infant was christ-  
ened Carnival, in remembrance of the  
war carnival held there in aid of  
soldiers' widows and orphans.

War names are recorded to an ex-  
tent unique in the whole country at  
the Liverpool pro-cathedral. The  
register for 1900 positively teams  
with Badens, Baden-Powells, Red-  
vers and Bullers. By far the most  
popular war names are Baden and  
Redvers, of which there are literally  
hundreds.

Particular periods of our history  
have invariably brought forth fash-  
ions in names. Perhaps the most  
striking instance on record of  
this curious but inevitable influence  
is that of the Puritan period, when  
sacred names as Prudence, Mercy,  
Faith, Hope, Charity, and so on,  
came into vogue, to say nothing of  
such extravagances as Love-not-the-  
World, Original Sin, and the notori-  
ous name of Praise-Barebone's  
son—to wit, If-Christ-had-not-died-  
for-thee-thou-hadst-been-damned-  
Barebones. The register of St. Cle-  
ment Danes Church shows that  
among the educated and professional  
classes simple names are favored,  
while the less refined indulge in far  
more pretentious nomenclature.

"Marys and Anns and Susans are  
going clean out of fashion with the  
lower classes," said the parish clerk;  
"and Irenes and Penelopes and  
Gladiolos are all the rage. Only,"  
he added pathetically, "they will  
call them Irons and Penny-lopes."

### LETTING IT OUT.

A lady who had a servant some-  
what given to curiosity inquired on  
returning from a visit one after-  
noon:

"Did the postman leave any let-  
ters, Mary?"

"Nothing but a postcard, ma'am."

"Who is it from, Mary?"

"And do you think I'd read it,  
ma'am?" said the girl, with an in-  
jured air.

"Perhaps not; but anyone who  
sends me messages on post cards is  
stupid or impertinent."

"You'll excuse me, ma'am," re-  
turned the girl, hotly; "but I must  
say that's a nice way to be talking  
about your own mother."

Miss Lily (after the proposal)—  
"I don't think you'd better see papa-  
to-day, Tom; my dressmaker has  
just been here with her bill!" Tom  
Featherhead—"This is just the time;  
he will be glad to get rid of you."

400 subscribers, but the large num-  
ber of applications has made it  
necessary to enlarge this to 10,000.  
The department declares that the re-  
sults so far "justify the hope of a  
more regular and satisfactory ser-  
vice than has hitherto been possible  
in London."

The post office admits complaints  
at the slow rate with which the de-  
mand for service can be met, but ex-  
cuses itself on the ground of the  
great amount of work necessary in  
the construction of the system. Al-  
ready over 600 miles of underground  
pipes have been laid, and about 330  
miles of cable, containing from 200  
to 432 wires, have been drawn into  
them.

The post office now employs 179,-  
200 persons, including over 38,000  
women. The women workers are  
more often sick than men, the pro-  
portion in London being 79 for wo-  
men and 66 for men. In London the  
sick women get better sooner than  
the men; elsewhere women are not  
only more often sick, but longer ill.  
The average time of illness at the  
chief office is fifteen days for men,  
and 13.9 for women.

In other metropolitan districts  
women are ill longer, and in the  
country the time is 16.9 for men  
and 22.2 for women. This is for  
the established staff alone, the pick  
of the people.

Two hundred and one of the  
women workers left the service to be  
married, their average age being 27.  
The post office girl is thus shown to  
have a lower chance of marriage  
than the average of her sex.

### OPALS LIKE ORANGES.

Curious specimens of opals have  
been unearthed at White Cliffs, in  
New South Wales. A party of min-  
ers, while sinking a shaft, discovered  
a collection of opalized spheroids re-  
sembling oranges. When broken,  
the inside had all the appearance of  
a sliced section of an orange, the  
veins and seed sections being per-  
fect. Other specimens resemble cin-  
namon fruit, some being curiously  
and beautifully colored with opal  
rays.

### CONFUSED FUNCTIONS.

In the Prussian town of Rappin, in  
the Province of Brandenburg, there  
is an official, the overlapping of  
whose duties has recently produced a  
remarkable complication. In one  
capacity he is inspector of butchers'  
meat, and in another he has occa-  
sionally to place the official seal on  
marriage certificates. On one oc-  
casion he used the wrong stamp,  
and instead of sealing the nuptial  
contract, he certified that the  
spouses were—free from trichinosis.  
The High Court of Berlin has had  
to be set in motion to rectify the  
error.

### COULD NOT FACE MUSIC.

Geryville, in South Algeria, was  
infested recently with a cloud of lo-  
custs. Gardens and plantations  
were covered with a fluttering grey-  
brown pall of the destructive in-  
sects. The major in command of the  
garrison was seized with a heroic  
idea. He called out the band and  
directed them to play up fortissimo  
and march against the foe! The lo-  
custs capitulated at once. The mu-  
sic was too much for them, and  
with one accord they cleared away  
to a less musical neighborhood.

### BANK HOLIDAYS GALORE.

Cawnpore has the proud satisfac-  
tion (or otherwise) of knowing that  
it has more bank holidays than any  
other big town in India. Omitting  
Sundays, Cawnpore last year had  
thirty-three, Bombay twenty-six,  
Calcutta twenty-four, and Madras  
twenty official holidays. The amount  
so far as Cawnpore is concerned, is  
thought excessive by many, for busi-  
ness reasons.



# The Power of Persuasion

## Or Lady Caraven's Labor of Love.

### CHAPTER VIII.

The quiet of Ravensmere was indeed broken up—the house was filled with guests. Many of them were people whom Hildred did not like; but she was compelled to be agreeable to all. There were men of the same stamp as her husband, whose whole lives seemed to be passed at the billiard-table, who had no thought except for gambling and betting, whose lives were a round of self-indulgence, who had not a noble thought or idea.

She did not like some of the people whom the earl had invited. If not rude, they were neglectful of her—seemed to know her position by instinct—seemed to guess that she was an unloved wife, that she had been married for her money, and had a title instead of love. She must endure it, but there were things she could not tolerate. This was one.

One morning she was quite alone in the castle. The whole party had gone out riding and driving, some of them greatly disappointed at not having their beautiful young hostess with them; but she thought Sir Raoul looked worse that morning, so would not leave him. She was busily engaged in reading to him, when a servant came to say that a poor woman was waiting to see her.

"I tried to send her away, your ladyship," said the man, "but she begged so hard that I had not the heart."

"Tried to send her away! Why did you do that?" asked Lady Caraven.

"I think she is one of the tenants, your ladyship, and his lordship gave orders that they should never be attended to here—they were to be sent to Mr. Blantyre. If I have done wrong I am sorry for it."

"You have done right," she said; "no blessing ever comes to a house where the poor and the sorrowful are sent from the door."

The woman was waiting to see her in one of the ante-rooms. Lady Caraven's generous heart was touched as she looked at her, she was so thin, so worn, with a face so white and so sad, and great, despairing eyes; her clothes were a thin, shabby dress and a still thinner and shabbier shawl.

As the young countess stood before her in all the pride of her youth and beauty, amid all the luxury of her surroundings, she felt, in some vague way, ashamed of the contrast.

"Did you want me?" she said, in a low, gentle voice. "I am Lady Caraven. Do you wish to see me?"

"Oh! my lady, my lady!" was the cry that seemed to come from a breaking heart, "will you take pity on me?"

"I will, indeed, if I can. If I can help you, I promise that I will. What is the matter? You must not fear to tell me. I can understand the sorrows of others, and feel for them."

The woman looked up in the kindly, beautiful face.

"I hardly know how to tell you, my lady. It is not the earl's fault. None of us blame him; he does not know it. It is all Mr. Blantyre's

brighter," said the countess.

"Yes, my lady—I know it; but it seems hard to wait for that, hard to wait while the children are crying for bread, and there is no coal for the fire."

"I promise to help you," said Lady Caraven. "I will speak to the earl, my husband; he will let you stay without paying rent."

"I know he will—if he understands but, my lady, Mr. Blantyre does as he likes with the poor, and the earl knows nothing about it. What could four shillings and sixpence a week matter to the earl? And my husband died to save his birds."

"I will do all I can," said the countess; "come and see me again in three days' time from now."

And Lady Caraven placed in the thin hand that which made the widow's heart beat fast for joy.

On the day after the poor widow's visit Lady Caraven had no opportunity of speaking to her husband. He cared little enough, as a rule, for county business, but he was compelled to attend a political meeting at Court Raven, the town which belonged almost entirely to the Ravensmere estates. He did not return until late in the evening, and she did not see him. On the day following she determined to make an opportunity. As it happened, the earl was at the breakfast table.

"It will be easy enough," she thought now. "When breakfast is over I will ask him to spare a few minutes for me."

"Lord Caraven," she said, "you can spare me ten minutes? I will not detain you longer."

An expression of impatience came over his face; she saw it, and her own blanched with anger.

"Have no fear," she said, sarcastically; "it is not of myself that I wish to speak."

"I was just going out," he told her, hastily.

Her first impulse was to sweep disdainfully from the room, and never to speak to him again. For one half minute she felt that she hated him; and then she remembered that she had promised to plead the widow's cause—the widow who loved her home for her "dear lad's" sake.

"Lord Caraven," she said, gently, "I promise that I will not detain you long."

He laid his handsome head back on the luxurious chair, and she, looking at him, felt for half a moment a longing in her heart that all were different—that he was at home there—that she could kneel by his side and draw the handsome face down to hers and whisper her requests. Then she felt angry with herself. What a day-dream—what a foolish day-dream about the husband who did not like her!

"Lord Caraven," she said, "I have a favor to ask from you—a great favor. Will you grant it?"

"I will hear first what it is," he replied.

Then she told him. Her heart sank as she saw his face grow dark and angry.

"Which of the servants told you that woman was here?"

"Will you tell me why you wish to know, Lord Caraven?"

speaking. Hildred, you must not interfere—it will not do. It would be a fatal precedent. I must absolutely forbid you to say any more."

She turned from him, her face growing pale, her lips quivering with anger. He saw it, and felt almost sorry.

"I regret to refuse you, Hildred," he said, rising to quit the room. "It is the first favor you have asked of me, and I should have liked to grant it. But I promised Blantyre faithfully that I would not interfere. We must make what we can of the estate, and we shall never do it if we interfere with Blantyre."

She raised her head with a charming air of pique and disdain.

"Pray, my lord," she said, "may I ask if you have left your conscience in Mr. Blantyre's hands?"

"He would not have much to hold," laughed the earl. "My conscience would go into a small space."

Her face flushed, her eyes shone brightly.

"Let me ask you, my lord," she said, "have you ever remembered that all this wealth was given to you, not for your own especial self-indulgence, but in trust for the poor and the needy?"

"I should like you to tell Blantyre that," sneered the earl. "I have never remembered anything of the kind."

"Then let me tell you it is true. I would sooner be the poorest beggar turned from your door than I would be you, with your titles, your estates, your wealth, your dead conscience, and your dead heart. Good-morning, my lord."

And with an air of dignity the young countess swept from the room leaving him dumb with rage.

(To Be Continued.)

### FATHERS AND SONS.

#### Instances Where They Have Been Members of Cabinets.

The appointment of Mr. Austen Chamberlain as Postmaster-General of Great Britain brings about the unusual spectacle of father and son sitting together in the cabinet. It is believed that one of their first acts as colonial secretary and postmaster-general respectively will be to co-operate in the establishment of a half-penny newspaper rate to Canada. At present Canadians are charged eight times as much postage on English newspapers as on those from the United States, and the result is to flood the Dominion with American rather than with British papers and ideas.

One of the most notable cases in history of father and son sharing in state labors and honors is that of the Pitts. William Pitt, Lord Chatham, was the most dazzling statesman of his time, the greatest orator England ever produced. America's firm friend throughout our Revolution. William Pitt, the son, sustained for nearly 20 years, almost unaided, the government of his country. Between the two was a boundless affection, a close and constant communication and unreserved talk on every subject.

Contemporary with the Pitts were the Foxes. Perhaps no man in England was ever more passionately loved than Charles James Fox. Few ever had the downward path made smoother before them, or strewn with brighter flowers and more deadly berries. When a boy he once declared his intention of breaking a watch. "Well," sighed his father, Lord Holland, "if you must I suppose you must!" Thus in fatherhood as in politics the elder Fox did not play fair; he broke the rules of the game. Nevertheless, his son wrote later that to be loved by that father was the first desire of his life.

The immortal essays of Montaigne

## A CUT-THROAT'S PARADISE

### UNENVIALE NAME SECURED BY THE CITY OF PARIS

#### The French Capital is Terror by Bands of Ruffians.

The "City of Murder" is the name given to the French capital and the name is not undeserved. The present time such is the terror created by the bands of ferocious ruffians who pollute the streets of Paris that respectable people are afraid to venture out of their homes after nightfall, writes a respondent of the London Express.

Scores of inoffensive citizens daily knocked on the head, stashed, or throttled by lasso-throated bandits, and stripped of all they possess. Lucky they are if they escape with their lives. Not a passes without pitched battles in place between bands of thieves and ignoble "souteneurs" in public streets, without the bodies of some murdered citizen being taken by the police, or without a score of burglaries taking place.

In the district of the Bouise in which the Paris office of the press is situated, no fewer than burglaries were committed on day night last by an organized gang of cut-throats, whom the police seem powerless to lay hands on.

The number of murders for which have taken place in the year is beyond count. One day, an old woman living in a flat in Avenue des Ternes is brutally murdered and her rooms ransacked. On another day the body of a demi-daine is found stabbed to death, and all her belongings, or, again, a poor old couple murdered while asleep for the sake of £2; and in every case the assassins go undiscovered.

### CUT-THROAT PARADISE

Paris has truly become the throat's paradise, and her reputation as the playground of Europe is in danger. People in the provinces read the daily newspaper accounts of the atrocities that are committed, and prudently give up contemplated trips to the capital. Foreign tourists are alarmed and cut short their sojourn in a city which their lives may not be safe.

But what are the police doing to allow all this? How comes it with 15,000 policemen and an admittedly able detective force, Paris has become a sort of murderers' headquarters?

With a large number of police than London, and a much less list of London, the police authorities will tell you that they are not to blame that they are continually in large organized gangs and capital 70, 80 and 100, and that their is wasted.

It is wasted, they assert, by the judicial authorities release very next day 75 out of every hundred scoundrels and cut-throats arrested.

There is a sore feeling between police officials and the judicial authorities, for the latter count and render useless the efforts of the former to clear the city of hooliganism which now infests the streets.

### EXPLANATION BY POLICE

This is how a high police official explains the matter:

"We arrest every suspicious person, but we cannot bring against all of them—we leave to the judicial authorities. It happens? The examining judges make a summary exami-

Caraven. Do you wish to see me?  
"Oh! my lady, my lady!" was the cry that seemed to come from a breaking heart, "will you take pity on me?"  
"I will, indeed, if I can. If I can help you, I promise that I will. What is the matter? You must not fear to tell me. I can understand the sorrows of others, and feel for them."

The woman looked up in the kindly, beautiful face.

"I hardly know how to tell you, my lady. It is not the earl's fault. None of us blame him; he does not know it. It is all Mr. Blantyre's doing."

"But what is it?" she asked, gently. "You forget that I do not know."

"My lady, it is this. My husband—a fine, strong, handsome young man—was killed here in the woods two years ago; he was a keeper, and there was a fight with the poachers—my husband, John Woodruff, was killed. He was a fine, handsome young man, my lady, and we had three little children. I was fetched to him after he was hurt. He had been struck with the butt-end of a gun, and the doctor said that the moment he was moved he would die. So his companions fetched me to him, my lady—me with my three children; and we saw him, in the early dawn of the morning, lying in the clover dying—dying, my lady—the dear lad who had never given me an angry word. We knelt down beside him, and he tried to raise his head to look at the children for the last time; but he could not see them—his eyes were dim, he groped with his hand, as though he was in darkness. He neither saw them nor me, but he knew that I was there."

"Ellen," he said—and even in dying the words sounded quite clear—"Ellen, you have been a good wife to me. I am losing my life for a few birds of my lord's; but he will see to you. The earl will see to you—he will never let you want." And all the men standing round him said:

"That is right enough; the earl will never let you want."

"But, my lady, it was the keepers who buried my husband—I think the earl forgot him. We lived then in a little cottage—one belonging to the earl—and, my lady, since my husband's death I have lived there—I do not know why—rent-free. Living there has been my livelihood. I have had no rent to pay, and every week I have earned a few shillings by taking in washing for the people at Court Raven. Some weeks I have made five shillings—sometimes more. So, my lady, the little cottage has, after a fashion, kept me and my children. But now a water has come to say that henceforth we must pay rent—four-and-sixpence each week—for the place; and my lady, if I pay it I shall not be able to buy bread for my children to eat."

"But you shall not pay it," said the young countess.

"Oh, my lady, Heaven bless you! If you would but speak to the earl for me! He is young, and he does not think—he does not know. If you would but speak to him for me!"

Speak to her husband! Hildred had not thought of that—had not meant that. The woman went on: "I have been to Mr. Blantyre, my lady, but he refused to hear me. He said I must pay the rent or go. Where can I go? My husband took me home to his cottage, and my little children were born there. Where can I go? What can I do? It seems hard, my lady. My poor husband died, and a few birds alive—birds that my lord and his friends shot afterward—and now I must leave the home I love for my dear lad's sake. It is a hard world for the poor, my lady—hard and cold and cruel."

"There is another, better and

down to hers and whisper her requests. Then she felt angry with herself. What a day-dream—what a foolish day-dream about the husband who did not like her!

"Lord Caraven," she said, "I have a favor to ask from you—a great favor. Will you grant it?"

"I will hear first what it is," he replied.

Then she told him. Her heart sank as she saw his face grow dark and angry.

"Which of the servants told you that woman was here?"

"Will you tell me why you wish to know, Lord Caraven?"

"Yes; the moment I know I shall dismiss him without a character for disobedience."

"If he disobeyed you," she said, "I am sorry for it. But pray do not allow that to influence you against my petition."

He turned round angrily.

"Plainly speaking, Hildred," he said, "I have quite enough annoyance with my tenants without interference from you, and I cannot allow —"

"Lord Caraven," she interposed eagerly, "do believe me. I have not the least wish to interfere; but this poor woman—if you had seen her pale, hungry face and sad eyes."

"It is easy enough to look hungry," he said, impatiently.

"You do not mean that. I know you have pity and compassion for the unfortunate—I have seen you kind and generous to them; and this poor woman's husband—and she loved him—mind, her husband, Lord Caraven—died to save your birds. Think—a man killed that a few birds may live!"

"That is your way of looking at the matter. Do you know that you are attacking the very base of society?"

"What am I attacking in this case?" she asked.

"The Game Laws—the most glorious part of the British Constitution. John Woodruff died in defense of the Game Laws, not for my birds."

"As you will," she said, gently. "You understand things of that kind better than I do. I only know how sorry I felt for the poor woman, who loved her husband—loved him and lost him."

The unconscious pathos, the sweet sadness in her voice, as she uttered these words, both touched and angered him. He meant to speak gently.

"Hildred, you must not ask me to interfere. It does not do to give way to one's feelings always. I cannot interfere with my tenants. They must pay their rents."

"But," she said, pleadingly, "this is a matter of only four-and-sixpence a week—it cannot possibly hurt you."

"It is not a question of money, but of principle. As Blantyre says, if I let this woman live rent free, every widow on my estate will want to do the same. If I excuse her I must excuse all the rest. As Blantyre says, it is a bad precedent. I might go on until every tenant on the estate found some touching and pathetic reason why he should not pay any rent—then what would become of me?"

"But this is not probable; and I ask this as an especial favor. You will not refuse, I am sure."

"Blantyre especially warned me about this very matter. He said she would be coming again and again. Do you know that we could get more for the cottage, if we tried?"

It was with great difficulty that she controlled herself. To grow impatient would be to lose her cause.

"Will you let me pay the rent for her, then?" she asked.

He laughed.

"If you do, we shall raise it to three hundred a year. Seriously

the foxes. Perhaps no man in England was ever more passionately loved than Charles James Fox. Few ever had the downward path made smoother before them, or strewn with brighter flowers, and more deadly berries. When a boy he once declared his intention of breaking a watch. "Well," sighed his father, Lord Holland, "if you must I suppose you must!" Thus in fatherhood as in politics the elder Fox did not play fair; he broke the rules of the game. Nevertheless, his son wrote later that to be loved by that father was the first desire of his life.

The immortal essays of Montaigne owe much of their benignity of spirit to the fostering care of a father who allowed his son to be awakened out of sleep by nothing ruder than music. The extraordinary labor and perseverance given to the education started the boy, in his own words, of John Stuart Mill by his father with "the advantage of a quarter of a century" over his contemporaries.

"Since I have none of my name to come after me," a brilliant son said lately, "I must needs be worthy of him who has gone before me." And to the honor of manhood everywhere he it said that this attitude is not restricted to the Pitts, nor to the Adamsses, nor to the Mannibals. It graces the cottage as well as the palace. Where we hear one father cry in agony, "Would God I had died for thee, O Absalom, my son, my son!" or, "Jack, Jack, thank God I am blind so I cannot see your face!" a score or more are giving thanks that their name and honor are safe in the keeping of a good son. Where we see one Philip Stanhope sneering at the worldly advice of a father, Chesterfield, a hundred sons treasure the integrity and manliness of their fathers as their dearest possession in life.

#### A HORSE AS DETECTIVE.

On a recent afternoon the police of Englewood, New Jersey, discovered two men in the act of breaking into a house. "To escape, the thieves jumped into a cart drawn by an old grey horse. They were pursued so closely by the police that they were forced to abandon their cart to escape arrest. The old grey horse was taken to the police station and put on short rations. A few days afterwards the chief of police ordered the horse to be put in the shafts, and sent two detectives along with it. Throwing aside the reins, the detectives chirped to the old horse, and gave him a cut with the whip. The horse turned carefully around, so as not to upset the cart, and started north at a lively trot. Half an hour later the old horse pulled up with a jerk and shook himself before a barn door. The detectives secreted themselves in the barn. They had not waited long before a man came through the barn. On seeing the horse he exclaimed: "Why, here's old Bill! Come back home, did you? You old rogue!" The horse whinnied and rubbed his head against the man's shoulder. Springing from their hiding place the detectives confronted the man, and informed him that he was under arrest. At the police station the man was recognized as an ex-convict. In the barn where he was captured three cart-loads of plunder were found.

"That price includes stateroom and meals I suppose?" said the prospective ocean tourist to the steamship agent. "Yes, sir." "Then what reduction do you make to a man who is sea-sick all the way across?"

Miss Cutely—"May I marry Mr. Richly, mamma?" Mrs. Cutely (decidedly)—"Not on any account." Miss Cutely (toying with her mother's hand)—"Not even on his bank account, mamma?"

dred scoundrels, and cut-throat arrest.

There is a sore feeling betwixt police officials and the judicial authorities, for the latter cool and render useless the effort; sooner to clear the city of hooliganism which now infes

#### EXPLANATION BY POL

This is how a high police explains the matter:

"We arrest every suspicious son, but we cannot bring against all of them—we lead to the judicial authorities. happens? The examining rates make a summary examination next morning of the whole of vagabonds bagged the night."

"They keep the black sheep who have previous convictions against them, and release others, all those who have undergone no infamous punishment and who may have the legal twopenny in their pocket prove that they have means. Others show a certificate to prove that they have been employed at least one or two months; these, too, are to go, though in nice cases ten they are scoundrels who the earnings of women."

The judicial authorities—w degree of solicitude and of it which one would hardly expected of them—affirm that men so caught in these police are people in temporary distress, but who have done wrong action, or, at any rate committed no crime which within the arm of the law.

Under the circumstances it is unfair to put a stain on name, to spoil their chances future by blackening their judicial" or "criminal" record which every citizen is provided by a condemnation, however

#### MEANWHILE PEOPLE SI

This is all very well, but while Paris is becoming so for its daily crime list that a citizen will venture out with revolver in his pocket. Ever the crowds of notorious criminals are increasing in number.

At this time of the year the scenes of riot, discord, bloodshed are at their height hooligans laugh at the police it is a revelation to see them openly brave the police and district magistrates brought before them.

These young scoundrels—the great majority are between 17 and 25—have a thief's ledge of the law; and are quite stand "on their rights." Most they glory in newspaper reports their exploits.

M. Bay, the chief police commissioner in charge of the "B Brigade," has his own opinion to the present outburst of "Paris," he says, "is empty women upon whom the greed of these hooligans prey are to obtain money. Result scoundrels, none of whom are able of doing an hour's honest fall back on the knife, the r the lasso, or the burglar's my."

All of these articles can be chased cheaply. Another real the street fights which take with revolvers, and in which offensive passers-by invariably wounded, is jealousy. A leaves her "protector" and with another man; the two once become sworn enemies, regular vendetta is started them. They gather their and in pitched battles try to each other.

#### THE "RELEGATION" LA

It is only fair to the police say that their action is



# CUT-THROAT'S PARADISE

ENVIAIBLE NAME SECURED BY THE CITY OF PARIS.

French Capital is Terrorized by Bands of Rufians.

The "City of Murder" is the latest name given to the French capital, the name is not undeserved. At present time such is the terror by the hands of ferocious rufians who pollute the streets of Paris, that respectable people are afraid to venture out of their dwellings after nightfall, writes a correspondent of the London Express.

Scores of inoffensive citizens are every day knocked on the head, stabbed, or throttled by lasso-throwing ruffians, and stripped of all they possess. Lucky they are if they escape with their lives. Not a day goes without pitched battles taking place between bands of thieves and "souteneurs" in the dark streets, without the body of a murdered citizen being found by the police, or without a score of families taking place.

In the district of the Bouise alone which the Paris office of the Express is situated, no fewer than 15 families were committed on Monday last by an organized band of cut-throats, whom the police seem powerless to lay their hands on.

The number of murders for robbery which have taken place this week is beyond count. One day a woman living in a flat in the rue des Ternes is brutally murdered and her rooms ransacked. Another day the body of a demi-monde is found stabbed to death in a room and all her belongings rifled; again, a poor old couple are murdered while asleep for the sake of £2; and in every case the assassins go undiscovered.

## CUT-THROAT PARADISE.

Paris has truly become the "cut-throat's paradise," and her reputation as the playground of Europe is no longer. People in the provinces who read the daily newspaper accounts of the atrocities that are committed and prudently give up their contemplated trip to the capital. Foreign tourists are alarmed and short their journey in a city in which their lives may not be safe. What are the police doing to save all this? How comes it that 15,000 policemen and a large, admittedly able detective force, has become a sort of murder-headquarters?

In a large number of police stations in London, and in a much less area over Paris, exceeds the crime of London by over 100 per cent. The police authorities will tell you that they are not to blame, they are continually making organized raids and capturing 30 and 100 ruffians and malefactors nightly, but that their work is wasted, they assert, because judicial authorities release the next day 75 out of every hundred scoundrels and cut-throats they catch.

There is a sore feeling between the police officials and the judicial authorities, for the latter counteract the efforts of the police to clear the city of the ruffianism which now infests it.

## EXPLANATION BY POLICE.

It is how a high police official explains the matter: "We arrest every suspicious person, but we cannot bring proof against all of them—we leave that to the judicial authorities. What ensues? The examining magistrates make a summary examination in the morning of the whole crowd

hampered by the non-application of what is known as the "Relégation" law. This allows of men who are brought up before the police courts on some charges of vagabondage and against whom a previous conviction is proved—being forcibly sent to live out of France, in the French convict colonies.

Paris is swarming with individuals who, if this law were applied, would be in New Caledonia or French Guiana. Then, again, the police are thwarted by the "prescription" laws. After a certain number of years—15, I think it is—a criminal, even if he has committed an atrocious murder, cannot be punished if the crime has gone undiscovered until the period of prescription has been reached.

This was notoriously exemplified two or three years back in the case of an ex-policeman who was arrested on suspicion of having murdered a woman in the rue Pierre le Grand. He denied it, but on being pressed hard, and after making sure that the period of prescription had been reached, coolly admitted that he was the murderer of a woman whose death had excited a commotion some 16 years previously.

He was allowed to go "scot free" and went back to his place as secretary to an old lady, a marchioness. In France, too, no one may carry a revolver, though every criminal in Paris is in possession of one. Recently a respectable citizen, who probably saved his life by using a revolver against a crowd of street bandits, was fined for being in possession of a prohibited weapon.

What wonder, under such circumstances as these, that Paris is really suffering from a fit of moral depression, and that strangers are already beginning to describe the "City of Light" as the "City of Assassins?"

## TATTOOED CELEBRITIES

Many Members of the Royal Family Are Adorned.

The craze for being tattooed, fast involving those who occupy the higher walks of life, is in some measure attributable to the fact that quite a number of royalties are among the latest converts to the fashion, says London Answers. Many members of our own royal family bear the indelible marks of the tattooer's needle upon their persons, including King Edward, who has a fanciful design executed upon his right shoulder, while another elaborate design is the dragon with a row of spikes down its back, which was tattooed four or five years ago on the Prince of Wales, thus representing "George and the Dragon."

Sailors are, as is well known, invariably adorned in this manner, and Lord Charles Beresford is no exception to the rule. A gigantic snake with open mouth and forked tongue exposed is coiled round his whole body, a piece of work which took considerable time to execute, for every scale on the reptile is faithfully depicted. Prince George of Greece has a flying dragon on his chest, the creature measuring 18 in. from head to tail.

The Grand Duke Alexis is the most tattooed royalty, there being no fewer than seven distinct designs upon him which he has caused to be added at different times, while King Oscar of Sweden and the Duke of Newcastle are almost as elaborately adorned. But one of the greatest triumphs of the tattooer's art was that executed upon the body of a Scotch baron four years ago. It was an exact representation of Constable's famous etching of Sir Joshua Reynolds's picture, "Mrs. Pelham," the original engraving, it will be remembered, having been sold at Christie's about the same

# SOME WOMEN INVENTORS

CLEVER DEVICES MAN NEVER THOUGHT OF.

Bullet-Proof Shield for Soldiers—Improvement on the Cradle.

Just before Lord Roberts left for South Africa it will be remembered that he received a curious present in the shape of a bullet-proof shield of aluminum. This was sent to him by its inventor, a woman. The lady who patented this very much the reverse of domestic implement is Miss Helen S. Murphy, one of the few women inventors. Her invention is so far a success that it attracted the attention of a foreign Government, who have lately been making inquiries as to the supply of a large quantity of these soldiers' chest-protectors for their entire army.

As might be expected, the larger number of patents taken out by women are for domestic inventions of one kind or another. Some, however, like Miss Murphy, have turned their attention to very different subjects.

A Mrs. Westham has recently patented a new kind of solder for use by metal workers. A lady from Blackpool has protected a novel tent, which is said to be very light, and easily folded and carried.

Metal working is not the sort of occupation one would imagine congenial to women. A Mrs. Florence Harrison has shown that the fair sex can excel in such a branch of industry by patenting a process for desulphurizing certain ores. Mrs. Ames Lynde is another well-known instance of

## A LADY IRON WORKER.

At her extensive works at Thornham, in Norfolk, England, were made the beautiful drive gates of Sandringham, and the King has for years taken the keenest interest in her work. Mrs. Ames Lynde not only superintends the work which she has started, but prepares all the designs herself. She has invented many new and unique designs, as well as several methods of welding together the separate portions which go to form the elaborate pieces of work turned out at her works. So far has the fame of this novel village industry extended, that its head received an order for the Royal Pavilion at the Paris Exhibition of 1900.

Lady Colebrooke is another lady inventor. She is well known as a sculptor, and has turned her attention to a branch of work hitherto almost exclusively confined to men—that of carpentering. She holds every week a large class of women and girls from the district around her home at Abington, and teaches them needlework and carpentering. The latest achievement is a pillar-box on a new plan, which is in use in the hall at Abington.

Doctors nowadays are all agreed that the ordinary cradle with rocking and jolting quiet a crying baby merely by stupefying it, and the result is injury to the child's health. A lady residing at Twickenham, England, has set herself to work to remedy this, and at the Patent Office may be found a description of her

## NEW BABY CAR HAMMOCK.

This is a combination between a cradle and a perambulator, which takes up very little room, obviates all jarring and jolting, and at the same time is so made that a child lying on it is completely protected from cold air and draughts.

Another domestic device which certainly fills a long-felt want, and for which we are indebted to a lady, is called the baby-jumper. Judging by the drawings of this device, the Mrs. Wilson who patented it has con-

# FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tillers of the Soil.

## RESULTS WITH SILAGE

Thrashing grain is probably the dirtiest and most disagreeable job on the farm, and for that reason, if for no other, should be got through with as little delay as possible. There are, however, other advantages to be gained in having the thrashing done early, some of which are the prevention of the ravages of mice and other vermin which are apt to damage the grain in the straw if left too long in the mow or stack; another gain by early thrashing is the advantage of longer days early in the fall. An hour added to the time of a gang of threshers means considerable to the farmer who has to pay the wages. The straw should be placed under cover if possible, and that is generally feasible on most maritime province farms. It may be some trouble with this year's big crop, but it will pay to house it carefully, as good bright straw is, when properly mixed with other goods, not to be despised as feed, and when used on the farm for bedding, as most of it should be, it is in better and more convenient shape in a dry mow, than if it has to be quarried from a frozen stack. Some farmers sell their straw. We believe that in most cases, this is very

## SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY.

as the price received after deducting cost of pressing, hauling, freight, etc., is seldom large enough to warrant its sale. Better to keep it on the farm. It will make the stock more complete and therefore more profitable this winter, as well as add very materially to the size and value of the manure pile. Just after thrashing when the bins are full of grain, the farmer is sometimes apt to be somewhat prodigal and improvident in its use. The farm team gets a too generous allowance. This is wasteful and a mistake, not only because too much new oats is bad for horses, having a laxative and weakening effect on their systems, but also because it is unwise to feed liberally now, with no proper provision for the future. From thrashing time to thrashing time is a long period, and if the horses and other stock are to receive regular rations, the grain must not be wasted. On many farms, the farm stock with regard to their grain feed, are like the Indians; it is either a feast or a famine. Spasmodic feeding times of full rations, followed by periods of scanty fare is unprofitable and foolish. Regulate the ratio between your grain crop and live stock so that the latter may receive a steady supply of the former.

## DON'T GIVE UP.

It used to be said that an old gambler's motto was, "Look for your money where you lost it," or in other words, do not be discouraged by the first loss, but keep at the game until luck changes, if confident that you understand the game. All farming is more or less of a gamble, as one must take many chances of weather conditions, insects and other influences, that he cannot always guard against, especially such as give large crops in other sections and consequent low prices. The farmer may protect his own crops from failure, but he cannot control an overstocked market. But one such instance should not

scoundrels and cut-throats they are a sore feeling between the officials and the judicial authorities, for the latter counteract the efforts of the former to clear the city of the ignominy which now infests it.

**EXPLANATION BY POLICE.**

is is how a high police official finds the matter:

"We arrest every suspicious person, but we cannot bring proof against all of them—we leave that to the judicial authorities. What ensues? The examining magistrates make a summary examination in the morning of the whole crowd of vagabonds bagged the previous day. They keep the black sheep, those who have previous convictions, and release all the others, all those who have so far gone on without infamously punishing, who may have the necessary twopenny in their pocket to show that they have means of subsistence. Others show a certificate proving that they have been employed at least one or two days in the month; these, too, are allowed to go, though in nine cases out of ten they are scoundrels who live on the earnings of women."

"The judicial authorities—with a view of solicitude and of humanity—which one would hardly have credited them—affirm that many so caught in these police raids are people in temporary distress or poverty, and who have done no wrong, action, or, at any rate, have committed no crime which comes under the arm of the law. For the circumstances it would be unfair to put a stain on their record, to spoil their chances of the future by blackening their 'castor oil' or 'criminal record'—every citizen is provided with a condemnation, however slight."

**WHILE PEOPLE SUFFER.**

Paris is all very well, but meantime Paris is becoming so ill-famed for its daily crime list that soon no man will venture out without a revolver in his pocket. Every day crowds of notorious criminals are increasing in number.

At this time of the year especially scenes of riot, disorder and bloodshed are at their height. The gangs laugh at the police, and make a revelation to see the way they openly brave the police officials in the district magistrates when they go before them.

These young scoundrels—for the majority are between the ages of 15 and 25—have a thief's knowledge of the law, and are quick to take 'on their rights.' Moreover, they glory in newspaper reports of their exploits.

Bay, the chief police commissioner in charge of the "Research Service," has his own opinions as to the present outburst of crime. He says, "It is empty; the men upon whom the great mass of hoodlums prey are unable to obtain money. Result—the hoodlums, none of whom are capable of doing an hour's honest work back on the knife, the revolver, the ass, or the burglar's jim-

of these articles can be purchased cheaply. Another reason for street fights which take place in the city is jealousy. A woman is her 'protector' and takes up with another man; the two men at once become sworn enemies, and a vendetta is started between them. They gather their friends, in pitched battles try to kill each other.

**THE "RELEGATION" LAW.**

is only fair to the police to that their action is greatly

from head to tail.

The Grand Duke Alexis is the most tattooed royalty, there being no fewer than seven distinct designs upon him which he has caused to be added at different times, while King Oscar of Sweden and the Duke of Newcastle are almost as elaborately adorned. But one of the greatest triumphs of the tattooer's art was that executed upon the body of a Scotch baron four years ago. It was an exact representation of Constable's famous etching of Sir Joshua Reynolds's picture, "Mrs. Pelham," the original engraving, it will be remembered, having been sold at Christie's about the same time for \$2,125.

But this form of adornment is by no means confined to the sterner sex indeed, some of the most beautiful designs are worn by ladies of rank, because the softness of the skin better adapts itself to the tattooer's needle. The only lady in the English peerage thus marked, however, is Mrs. Cornwallis-West (Lady Randolph Churchill), who, when on a visit to India some years ago, was tattooed by a native artist when the symbol of Eternity, a snake holding its tail in its mouth. Many Princesses are sailors and wear the blue anchor, among them the Queen of Greece, who is an admiral of the fleet, a large anchor figuring on her shoulder. The Princess Waldemar of Denmark, whose husband is so well known in the nautical world, likewise has an anchor on her arm surmounted by a crown.

ANNALS OF A QUIET LIFE.



1. Bawled until 3.



2. Bald after 30.

Mr. Verisopht—"I see some fellow has an article in the 'Doctaw,' entitled 'Have We Two Bwains or One?' What do you think of that question, Miss Fligh?" Miss Fligh—"Well, really, between you and me I think we have only one."

suit is injury to the child's health. A lady residing at Twickenham, England, has set herself to work to remedy this, and at the Patent Office may be found a description of her NEW BABY CAR HAMMOCK.

This is a combination between a cradle and a perambulator, which takes up very little room, obviates all jarring and jolting, and at the same time is so made that a child lying on it is completely protected from cold air and draughts.

Another domestic device which certainly fills a long-felt want, and for which we are indebted to a lady, is called the baby-jumper. Judging by the drawings of this device, the Mrs. Wilson who patented it has conferred an enormous boon on mothers who cannot afford nurses. The invention is a sort of frame in which the child can be comfortably placed either sitting or standing, and fixed beyond reach of harm with straps. It is suspended to the ceiling by a rope and spiral wire spring, which when weight is thrown upon it, dances the baby automatically.

It is a woman who invented the tack-puller, which is now so widely used. The tack-puller is simply a lever-like arrangement by means of which the tacks holding a carpet to the floor can be easily and speedily pulled out.

Queen Alexandra has invented a combination smoker's hold-all. There is but one copy made, and the King uses it. It is made of gold and silver, embossed with the Royal monogram.

NOT YET FORGIVEN.

When King Edward was Prince of Wales, he was once thwarted on a Royal tour. It was during his visit to America, where, as Lord Renfrew, he was being saluted by some of the mightiest crowds America can call together. Chicago was then in the making, a village of half-finished streets, but fifty thousand people met the Prince there, and his reception was so overwhelming that he broke down from sheer exhaustion, and was compelled to break the trip by stopping at a little hamlet by the way. It was here that the only unpleasant incident of the tour occurred. As they approached a farm house, the then Duke of Newcastle being with them, the farmer, unmistakably British, stepped out and invited all but the Duke to enter. "Not you, Newcastle," he shouted; "I have been a tenant of yours, and have sworn that you shall never set foot on my land!" Not even the persuasiveness of the Prince could change the farmer's will, and the party turned back.

A FRIENDLY WASP.

A gentleman who, while reading the newspaper, felt bothered by the buzzing of a wasp about his head, knocked it down. It fell through the open window, and lay on the sill as if dead. A few seconds afterwards, to his great surprise, a large wasp flew on to the window sill, and after buzzing around the wounded brother for a few minutes, began to lick him all over. The sick wasp seemed to revive under this treatment, and his friend then dragged him gently to the edge, grasped him round the body, and flew away with him. It was plain that the stranger, finding a wounded comrade, gave him "first aid" as well as he could, and then bore him away home.

"Young man," said a stern parent to his daughter's sweetheart, "do you intend to stay here all night holding my daughter's hand and looking into her eyes like a sick calf?" "No, sir," "What do you intend to do then?" "Well, I had thought that when you did us the kindness to retire, I would put my arm round her waist, and, if she did not object too forcibly, I might risk a kiss."

It used to be said that an old gambler's motto was, "Look for your money where you lost it," or in other words, do not be discouraged by the first loss, but keep at the game until luck changes, if confident that you understand the game. All farming is more or less of a gamble, as one must take many chances of weather conditions, insects and other influences, that he cannot always guard against, especially such as give large crops in other sections and consequent low prices. The farmer may protect his own crops from failure, but he cannot control an overstocked market. But one such instance should not lead him to change his business if he is sure the trouble does not arise from his own ignorance or carelessness. A writer tells of four men who were driving their hogs to market in December, 1873, and as the price of pork had been low for more than a year, three of them had fattened their brood sows and were taking them to market with the pigs, saying that they would raise no more pigs. The fourth said he was in debt, and saw no way out but to raise more pigs. He did so, and in 1875 he sold enough at \$7.50 per hundred pounds gross weight, to bring him a check for over \$3,200, while the other three men were trying to buy breeding sows at fifteen cents a pound, live weight. An old friend used to tell us it is good time to buy when others want to sell, and a good time to sell when others are anxious to buy. A good time to plant a crop is when prices have been so low that every one else gives it up, and a poor time after a season of high prices that induces every one to increase their acreage, and our observations of the market have convinced us that he was right.

HOW TO KNOW.

There are few things in the life of the farmer which are absolutely true, few formulae that can be relied on in all cases. The thing that is found to be correct and advisable with one man may be precisely the opposite with another; a course of procedure that may prove to be right under one set of conditions may be shown to be entirely inadvisable in another. Therefore, the sensible farmer recognizes that the problems of his farm are his own and that he cannot escape the necessity of solving them for himself and taking his own initiative. His peculiar conditions are different from any others in the world, and for that reason a sound and sure judgment is about the most desirable requisite for a farmer. But the aids which he may receive from various sources are invaluable to him. He needs to have first of all, that eager, tireless curiosity and desire to know, to have a correct basis of knowledge and to be so open-minded that he is willing to surrender any preconceived opinion and to change his practices altogether no matter how hallowed they may be by long usage and universal custom. This is the type of the farmer, which the new order of things and scientific methods are producing and bringing to the front. He must have what the literary critics speak of as the plastic mind, open to new impressions, quick to learn, anxious to know the truth, immensely interested and absorbed in his work.

A USEFUL PERSON.

An advertisement was inserted for someone to take charge of the choir and play the organ at a village church. The following was among the replies:—"Sir,—I notice your advertisement for an organist and music teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years I offer you my services."



# Fall Underwear

When looking over your fall supply of furnishings our stock will interest you. We carry the best grades of Underwear manufactured, at popular prices.

Flannel Shirts and Underwear at 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and Wright's Health Brand at \$1.50.

Union Shirts and Drawers at 25c, 40c and 50c.

All Wool Shirts and Drawers, in all sizes, at 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

We buy our Underwear direct from the makers for cash, and sell them to you at a close margin. Our prices may not seem lower but upon comparison you will find a great many lines are better value than you have ever seen before.

We Invite Your Inspection.

J. L. BOYES,  
Headquarters for Hats and Caps.

## MORE BIG MILL IMPROVEMENTS.

In preparation for grinding of this season's immense crop of feed grain, Mr. J. R. Dafoe, of the Big Mill, has installed, and has in successful operation, two of the best feed mill's known to the trade, and is now prepared to grind your feed without any more waiting and as fine as may be required.

He continues the manufacture of that well known brand of flour, Nonesuch, also Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers, which are second to none.

He also continues in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain and the farmers will find it to their advantage to call at the Big Mill before disposing of their grain and take your feed and wheat gristing there and be guaranteed satisfaction both in quality and quantity.

J. R. DAFOE,  
AT THE BIG MILL.

## Apples Wanted!

—AT—  
SYMINGTON'S,

Foot of Robert Street.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

J. GARRATT & SON,  
Bakers and Confectioners.

Our Stock  
of Confectionery

## WE ARE BUSY

But have time to show  
our new lines of

### The "EMPRESS" Shoe

No fancy prices either

\$2.50, \$3 & \$3.50

See our great line of Ladies' Laced Boots \$1.25, \$1.50, & \$2.

Boys' and Girls' School Boots—great values.

Boys' heavy grain, worth \$1.25 for \$1.00.

### See us for Rubbers

J. J. HAINES, SHOE HOUSES.  
Napanee, Belleville and Trenton.

## If you contemplate buying any Tweed

this fall let us suggest to you the wisdom of buying now. We are giving Bargains, Genuine Bargains in Tweeds.

We have a Line at 50c per yard—1,500 yards in the lot,

which is a trade bringer. It sells at sight. We have

other lots at 40c, 45c,  
50c, 55c, to 65c.

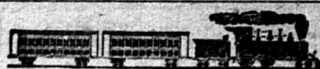
the best value in the Dominion to-day  
Be in time—Buy now.

Lonsdale Woollen Mills.

### SUDDEN DEATH.

Thomas Grange Davis Dies Suddenly  
from Apoplexy.

Early Monday morning the startling intelligence that T. G. Davis had been found dead in his room caused many an expression of regret among his large circle of friends. Although his health has not been of the best for some time past, no serious results were anticipated, and his sudden death was indeed a shock to his many friends. He was out and around the town on Sunday as usual and retired to his rooms early in the evening. That was the last seen of him alive. When Mrs. Robt. Sagar, the lady who looks after his rooms,



### Grand Trunk Railway Time Table.

Going West, 12:05 a.m.	Going East, 1:25 a.m.
" 3:33 a.m.	" 2:16 a.m.
" 10:29 a.m.	" 7:43 a.m.
" 1:17 p.m.	" 12:17 p.m. noon
" 4:58 p.m.	" 12:55 p.m. noon
" 7:32 p.m.	

Daily except Monday. Daily. All other trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at the station. 8-17

### East End Barber Shop.

Up-to-date in every respect.  
J. N. OSBORNE, Prop. 14-17

### They are Coming.

The peaches and plums are arriving at Fitzpatrick's direct from the fruit farms, Niagara district. The stock is always fresh, choice and select, and the prices are the lowest of the lowest.

FITZPATRICK'S Grocery  
Dundas Street.

Chocolates are always acceptable. They are especially so if you buy them where they keep the largest and freshest stock. Rikley's Restaurant.

### Married in Toronto.

Miss Sarah Allen, only daughter of Mr. Bryce Allen, Napanee, was quietly married in Toronto on Wednesday, by Rev Dr. Thomas, to Mr. John Row, of Belleville, a former employee of the Dominion Rock Drill Co. The bride, Miss Allen, is well known in town, having been for some time past an employee of the Pollard Co. Mrs. Row was the recipient of a large number of beautiful gifts from her many friends. The happy couple will take up their residence in Peterboro.

Close's Mills will grind Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturday forenoons. Would like all grists in during the forenoon, while steam is on. Feed and barley meal for sale. 39tf

### Foot Ball at Picton.

The Collegiate Institute football teams—junior and senior—played two games in Picton on Saturday last with the teams of that town. The first game was between the juniors, the Napanee juniors winning by a score of 5-0. The Picton juniors, as compared with their opponents, were entirely out-classed. Picton won the game between the seniors by a score of 3-2. The return games will be played in Napanee on Thanksgiving Day. On the same day a game will be played by teams picked from both towns.

### A. G. Burrows appointed.

We extend congratulations to Alfred G. Burrows, B.A., son of our esteemed townsman, Inspector Burrows, who has been appointed assayer in charge of the Provincial Assay Office at Belleville, to take the place of J. W. Wells, resigned. His salary is \$1,000 a year. Mr. Burrows was a gold medalist of Queen's in geology, mineralogy, and chemistry, and was demonstrator in mineralogy for a term in that university. More recently he has been employed by the Canada Corundum Company. "Alf's" many friends in town will be pleased to learn of his appointment.

### Matrimony.

A quiet wedding took place last week when Miss Hattie Mace, daughter of Mr. W. D. Mace, of Tamworth, Ont., was married to Arthur McCurdy, of Nova Scotia. Only a few of the immediate friends of the bride and groom were present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dyson Hague, assisted by Rev. J. W. Jones, of Tamworth, Ont. The chancel and sanctuary were artistically decorated with chrysanthemums and palms. The bride, who was given away by her father, was prettily gowned and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and maiden-hair fern. After the ceremony luncheon was served and later Mr. and Mrs. McCurdy left on their wedding trip.

A fine new lot of brier pipes at 20 and 25 cents each at the Plaza Cigar Store, John Street.

## WALLACE'S Drug Store. EVERYTHING IN THE WAY OF Paint

—at this store.—

Ramsay's Mixed Paint—is the oldest in Canada and gives the Best Satisfaction.—Every can guaranteed.

### WE SELL—

Berry Bros' Varnish  
These people are the largest manufacturers of Varnish IN THE WORLD.

They make the best.

THE NEWEST THING FOR STOVEPIPES IS

## Aluminum Paint.

NO BAD ODOUR—and makes your rooms look bright and attractive.

## WALLACE,

THE DRUGGIST.

Located in the Grange Corner.

### CENTRAL BARBER SHO

All the latest conveniences, Everything new and up-to-date, Experienced workmen. Give me a call.

F.S. SCOTT, proprietor

### 20 Boxes Men's Glov

for fall just to hand, lined and unlined Mocha Dogskin Driving Gloves, and Kid Gloves. Try us for your gloves.

HARDY DRY GOODS CO.

### Sermon to Young Men.

Rev. S. T. Bartlett will preach on Sunday evening, in the Western Methodist church, from the subject, "The Son of God." All welcome. Young men especially invited.

### Found Dead,

"A Porker," by a stab in the neck from one of Boyle & Son's butcher knives, ground to pieces by one of our celebrated meat grinders. Come in and inspect Cutlery and Meat Grinders, best in market. BOYLE & SON

### Dyspepsia Cured.

The testimony of those who have been cured of this "destroyer of the body" continues to reach our ears. Anderson's Dyspepsia Cure is the remedy. It will tell you to try it.

Manufactured and sold at Medical Hall  
FRED L. HOOPER

### Last Visit.

Wait for Dr. Mecklenburgh's special visit this year, on Saturday, the 18th Oct. He will then examine eyes free; an examination for which you pay five dollars the city will be given free. Spectacles and eye glasses made to suit the most difficult cases, at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. At Huffman's drug at Saturday, Oct. 18th.

### Union Thanksgiving Service

A union service in which the Methodist and Presbyterian congregations of Napanee will join will be held on the morning Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, Oct. 16 in the Eastern Methodist church. A sermon will be preached by Rev. W. Peck, M.A., and the other ministers will take part. A special collection for the poor will be taken. Service commencing at 10:30 o'clock and everybody cordially invited.

### At the Park—Thanksgiving Day.

A good days sport at the Napanee Driving Park, on Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, Oct. 16th. Two foot ball matches between the Picton High School and Napanee Collegiate Institute, for the championship. A match trotting race for a \$30 purse

Foot of Robert Street.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

J. GARRATT & SON,  
Bakers and Confectioners.

Our Stock  
of Confectionery

is of the choicest, and com-  
plete in every detail, includ-  
ing Webb's Chocolates and  
Bon Bons.

Our Bread is  
Second to None

and our stock of Cakes are  
always fresh and wholesome.

Our Soda Fountain

We have all the popular flavor-  
ings, including the following  
which are a few of the  
choicest:  
Fruit—Fruitine—Ginger—  
Lemon—Lime—Orangeade.

J. GARRATT & SON,  
Bakers and Confectioners.

CARLETON WOODS.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.  
Roblin, Ont.

JOHN POLLARD.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.  
Express Office, Napanee  
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.  
Commissioner in H. C. J.  
Conveyancer, etc.  
144 MARLBANK.

The Napanee Press

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, OCT. 10 1902

All local reading notices or notices announce-  
ing entertainments at which a fee is charged for  
admission will be charged 5c per line for each  
insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the  
price will be 10c per line each insertion.

## A Jacket Bargain.

Ladies' Cloth Jackets, lined throughout,  
new styles, special next week \$5.00 each,  
regular values \$6.50 to \$7.50.

HARDY DRY GOODS CO.

The fair in the Township of Amherst  
Island was held on Tuesday, September  
30th. The directors were most fortunate  
in the selection of the day, the weather  
being all that could be desired. All the  
classes were for the most part filled and as  
soon as the steamer Althea arrived the  
band turned out and welcomed the judges  
who were quickly allotted to their respective  
posts. There was a very good display of  
both driving, draft horses and carriage  
horses. Henry Filson had an exhibit of  
horses that would be hard to beat at any  
fair outside of Toronto. The articles in  
the hall by the ladies were also a fine  
assortment and showed skill both in  
ornamental and domestic work.

Pill osophy.—There are pills and pills—  
but Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills at 10 a vital  
lead in demand. The sale borders on the  
phenomenal. Sluggish liver, constipation  
or irregular bowels are the precursors of  
many physical disorders. These little  
wonders remove the cause. 40 in a vial  
for 10 cents.—45

## SUDDEN DEATH.

Thomas Grange Davis Dies Suddenly  
from Apoplexy.

Early Monday morning the startling in-  
telligence that T. G. Davis had been found  
dead in his room caused many an ex-  
pression of regret among his large circle of  
friends. Although his health has not been  
of the best for some time past, no serious  
results were anticipated, and his sudden  
death was indeed a shock to his many  
friends. He was out and around the town  
on Sunday as usual and retired to his  
rooms early in the evening. That was the  
last seen of him alive. When Mrs. Robt.  
Sagar, the lady who looks after his rooms,  
arrived Monday morning she found him  
lying on the floor in his room dead. The  
exact time of his death can hardly be de-  
termined, but from the fact that the body  
was warm when found it is supposed he  
had not been long dead. From the appear-  
ance of the bed it had evidently been used,  
and the supposition is that he had awoke  
early in the morning and not feeling well,  
he arose and started to dress, when he was  
evidently stricken with an attack of  
apoplexy, and expired in a short time.  
Coroner Huffman was notified and after  
viewing the body decided that an inquest  
was unnecessary. Deceased was one of a  
family of nine children, eight boys and one  
girl, children of the late Henry Davis, of  
Adolphustown, one of the oldest settlers  
and a U. E. Loyalist. He was born in  
Adolphustown sixty-one years ago. He  
left the farm when quite young and has  
been a resident of Napanee over forty  
years. He was engaged in mercantile  
business in town for a number of years  
but for the past number of years conducted  
an insurance and real estate business. In  
politics he was a Conservative and served  
as a faithful representative in the town  
council in the years 1886-87-88. He has  
also been a candidate for mayoralty honors  
several times. Three brothers pre-  
deceased him. The surviving members of  
the family are: Gilbert Davis, Palace  
Road; Peter, Adolphustown; John,  
Indiana; Nelson, also in the west, and  
Mrs. Cyrus Roblin, Adolphustown.

The funeral took place on Tuesday after-  
noon, at 2 p.m., from his rooms over  
Graham's fur store. The Mayor and  
councillors, together with the town officials,  
attended the funeral in a body, as a mark  
of esteem in which deceased was held by  
them. The remains were deposited in the  
Eastern Cemetery vault. Later they will  
be interred in the family plot at Adolphus-  
town. The following gentlemen acted as  
bearers: U. Wilson, Walter Coxall, F. W.  
Vandusen, John Paisley, F. W. Smith and  
T. S. Henry.

## HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

MILLIGAN VS. JAMIESON.—The appeal by  
Plaintiff from the verdict of the jury in  
favour of the Defendant, in the action for  
\$5 000 damages for slander was heard by  
the Divisional Court, in Toronto, on Tues-  
day last. Judgment was reserved until  
Thursday, when the full court dismissed  
Mr. Milligan's appeal, and thereby con-  
firming the verdict of the jury. W. R.  
Riddell, K.C., and T. B. German, for  
Plaintiff; A. B. Aylesworth, K.C.; and  
Deroche & Madden, for Defendant.

## COURT OF APPEAL.

RICHARDSON VS. WEST, ET AL.—This was  
an action to reform a mortgage, and the  
case was tried before Mr. Justice Lount, at  
Kingston, a year ago last June, when  
judgment was given, dismissing the action  
with costs to be paid by Plaintiff. From  
this judgment Plaintiffs appealed direct to  
the Court of Appeal. Argument of the  
appeal was heard last November, judgment  
being reserved. Thursday judgment was  
handed out dismissing Plaintiffs' appeal  
and confirming the judgment of the Trial  
Judge, in favour of Defendants. Geo. E.  
Shepley, K.C. and Smythe & Smythe, for  
Plaintiff; and A. B. Aylesworth, K.C., and  
Deroche & Madden, for Defendants.

\$1.25 Suede Kid  
Gloves for 75c.

Saturday we will sell 100 pairs Suede  
Kid Gloves in shades of mode, black and  
white at 75c. the pair, sizes from 6½ to 7.

HARDY DRY GOODS CO.

W. D. Mace, of Tamworth, Ont., was  
married to Arthur McCurdy, of Nova  
Scotia. Only a few of the immediate friends  
of the bride and groom were present. The  
ceremony was performed by the Rev.  
Dyson Hague, assisted by Rev. J. W.  
Jones, of Tamworth, Ont. The chancel  
and sanctuary were artistically decorated  
with chrysanthemums and palms. The  
bride, who was given away by her father,  
was prettily gowned and carried a bouquet  
of lilies of the valley and maiden-hair fern.  
After the ceremony luncheon was served  
and later Mr. and Mrs. McCurdy left on  
their wedding trip.

A fine new lot of brier pipes at 20 and 25  
cents each at the Plaza Cigar Store, John  
Street.

## The Royal Month and the Royal Disease.

Sudden changes of weather are especially  
trying, and probably to none more so than  
to the scrofulous and consumptive. The  
progress of scrofula during a normal  
October is commonly great. We never  
think of scrofula—its bunches, cutaneous  
eruptions, and wasting of the bodily sub-  
stance—without thinking of the great good  
many sufferers from it have derived from  
Hood's Sarsaparilla, whose radical and  
permanent cures of this one disease are  
enough to make it the most famous  
medicine in the world. There is probably  
not a city or town where Hood's Sarsaparilla  
has not proved its merit in more homes  
than one, in arresting and completely  
eradicating scrofula, which is almost as  
serious and as much to be feared as its near  
relative,—consumption.

Children Cry for  
CASTORIA.

## Patent Report.

For the benefit of our readers, we pub-  
lish a list of patents recently granted by  
the Canadian and American Governments,  
secured through the agency of Messrs  
Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Mon-  
treal, Canada, and Washington, D. C., U.  
S.A.

708,304 — Joseph Bincette, St. Constant  
Que. — Fire arm.  
708,338 — Paul Hector Gendron, Sher-  
brooke, Que. — Washing Machine.  
708,458 Frank A. Brecke, Forest Mills,  
Ont. — Spinning Head.  
708,571 — Thomas F. Melanson, Upper  
Chaudiere, N. B. — Car coupler.  
709,089 — Edouard Gague, Montreal,  
Que. — Trolley Guard.  
709,107 — Donald S. McDonald, Mabon,  
C. B. — Furnace.  
709,109 — Kenneth D. McLay, Rainy River,  
Ont. — Clothes Pounder.  
709,497 R. McLaughlin, Oshawa, Ont.  
— Axle bearing.  
709,664 — Antoine Charon, Montreal, Que.  
Process of preparing peat for fuel.  
709,667 — Henry Dithburn, Gravenhurst  
Ont. — Car lock guard.

Bulky Packages of Cereal Break-  
fast Foods Are Not Guarantees  
of Economy or Quality.

One Package of

Malt Breakfast Food

Makes a Meal for  
Twenty-five People.

While the manufacturers of Malt Break-  
fast Food do not claim to give the public  
the most bulky package of food, they make  
the positive statement that one package of  
their celebrated food will make twice as  
many meals for the money as any other  
food on the market.

In addition to this economical feature,  
Malt Breakfast Food is vastly more nour-  
ishing for young and old. Tens of thou-  
sands of users consider it the most delicious  
and appetizing of all breakfast grain foods.  
Physicians and food experts say it is a true  
health-giver. Grocers everywhere in Can-  
ada find Malt Breakfast Food the fastest  
seller. If you have not yet given it a trial,  
ask your Grocer for it.

## Union Thanksgiving Day.

A union service in which the M.  
and Presbyterian congregations of 1  
will join will be held on the mor-  
Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, Oct  
in the Eastern Methodist church  
sermon will be preached by Rev.  
Peck, M.A., and the other minist-  
take part. A special collection  
poor will be taken. Service com-  
at 10.30 o'clock and everybody c  
invited.

## At the Park—Thanksgiving Day.

A good days sport at the Napane  
ing Park, on Thanksgiving Day, Th  
Oct. 16th. Two foot ball matches  
the Picton High School and 1  
Collegiate Institute, for the champ  
A match trotting race for a \$30 pu  
been arranged between the following  
and as they fought out a 6 heat rac  
Agricultural Fair, the race should  
very interesting and exciting on  
following horses are eligible: Ed. 1  
grey mare, P. Johnston's bay horse  
Hambley's bay mare, Joe Marsh's  
horse, Angus Lloyd's pacing hor  
Pat. McGuinness' black pacer. I  
will be conducted under the aus-  
of the Driving Park Association.  
admission of 10 cents will be charge  
gate to help defray expenses.

## Thanksgiving Night.

The following is the programm  
concert to be held in the Wester  
odist Church, Thursday evening ne

## PROGRAMME.

1 Organ March, "Pontificale," Le  
2 Solo, "King David's Lament," E  
3 Solo, "The Sailor's Grave," S  
4 Reading, "The Life Boat," S  
5 Organ (a) "The Lost Chord," S  
Arthur S  
(b) Fan Fare, Le  
6 Solo, "Alone in the Desert," E  
7 Solo, "Friends of the Brave," E  
8 Reading, S  
9 Solo, "Sands O'Dee," S  
10 Organ, "Torchlight March," G  
Mr. H. Ruthven Macdonald,  
Soloist and Elcor  
Mrs. Macdonald, Accompani  
Miss Ida M. Cairns, Organ  
Admission, 25c. Conc

The President a Slave to Cat  
D T. Sample, president of S  
Instalment Company, Washingto  
writes: "For years I was afflicted  
Chronic Catarrh. Remedies and  
ment by specialists; only gave me te  
relief until I was induced to t  
Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It gave  
instant relief. 50 cents—49

## Last of the Series.

The last of the yacht races, un-  
auspices of the Napanee Yacht Clu  
pulled off on the bay opposite Deser  
Thursday, Oct. 2nd. As a result  
series of races J. R. Dafeo's  
'Mistake', is entitled to the honor  
the fastest boat of the Napanee  
having won the greatest number of  
Mr. Dafeo also wins the much  
prize put up for the winner. Only  
boats started in the last races, as 1  
of the fleet were so far behind in  
that they had no chance of w  
The following is a schedule of ti  
made in the last race, and the stan  
the yachts as to points.

Started, Fi  
Mistake, J. R. Dafeo... 335  
Arrow, F. Maracle... 335  
Hustler, A. Dafeo... 335 foul  
This gives the Mistake 19 points,  
17 and the Hustler 13. The race wa  
a triangular course, the distance  
about the same. By order of the C  
dore a meeting will be held next 1  
for the purpose of presenting the  
the winners, and also to wind 1  
season's business

Genuine Castoria always bears the Sig-  
of Cass. H. Fitcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Ca  
When she was a Child, she cried for Ca  
When she became Miss, she clung to Ca  
When she had Children, she gave them Ca



**WALLACE'S Drug Store.**  
**EVERYTHING THE WAY OF Paint**  
—at this store.—

**Lamsay's Mixed Paint**—is the oldest in Canada and gives the Best Satisfaction.—Every can guaranteed.

**7E SELL—**  
**Berry Bros' Varnish**  
These people are the largest manufacturers of Varnish IN THE WORLD.

**They make the best.**

**THE NEWEST THING FOR STOVEPIPES IS**

**Aluminum Paint.**  
NO BAD ODOUR—and makes our rooms look bright and attractive.

**WALLACE,**  
**THE DRUGGIST.**  
located in the Grange Corner.

**FRAL BARBER SHO** .  
the latest conveniences,  
rthing new and up-to-date,  
rrienced workmen.  
me a call.  
**F.S SCOTT, ro prietor.**

**Boxes Men's Gloves**  
fall just to hand, lined and unlined  
Dogskin Driving Gloves, and lined  
oves. Try us for your gloves.  
**HARDY DRY GOODS CO.**

**on to Young Men.**  
S. T. Bartlett will preach next  
evening, in the Western Methodist  
from the subject, "The Scape-  
King." All welcome. Young men  
lly invited.

**Dead,**  
Porker," by a stab in the neck from  
Boyle & Son's. butcher knives, and  
to pieces by one of our celebrated  
rinders. Come in and inspect our  
and Meat Grinders, best in the  
**BOYLE & SON.**

**leptosia Cured.**  
testimony of those who have been  
f this "destroyer of the body" con-  
to reach our ears. Anderson's  
sia Cure is the remedy. It will pay  
try it.  
factured and sold at Medical Hall.  
**FRED L. HOOPER.**

**Visit.**  
for Dr. Mecklenbergh's special last  
is year, on Saturday, the 18th Oct.  
then examine eyes free; an exam-  
for which you pay five dollars in  
will be given free. Spectacles and  
ases made to suit the most difficult  
at reasonable prices. Satisfaction  
eed. At Huffman's drug store  
ly, Oct. 18th.

**Thanksgiving Service**  
ion service in which the Methodist  
sbyterian congregations of Napanee  
in will be held on the morning of  
giving Day, Thursday, Oct. 16th,  
Eastern Methodist church. The  
will be preached by Rev. W.W.  
f.A., and the other ministers will  
rk. A special collection for the  
ll be taken. Service commences  
o'clock and everybody cordially

**Park—Thanksgiving Day.**  
d days sport at the Napanee Driv-  
k on Thanksgiving Day, Thursday,  
b. Two foot ball matches between  
ton High School and Napanee  
e Institute, for the championship.  
h trotting race for a \$30 purse has

**Lamps, Chimneys, Oil.**  
Bauquet Lamps.  
Glass Hand Lamps.  
Lamp Chimneys, flint glass, decorated  
and plain.  
Lamp Burners, small and large.  
Water White American Coal Oil.  
At Medical Hall.  
**FRED L. HOOPER.**

**A DANGEROUS TRAITOR.**  
**The Result of Pechantre's Plot to Kill the King.**

Probably no well meaning poet was ever more taken by surprise than was M. Pechantre, a gentle and mild mannered French dramatist of the seventeenth century, who was one day arrested for high treason as he was peacefully eating his dinner at a village inn.

The landlord of the inn where he was in the habit of dining discovered on a table a piece of paper on which were written some unintelligible phrases and below in a plain, bold hand, "Here I will kill the king."

The landlord consulted with the chief of police. Clearly this clew to a conspiracy ought to be followed up. The person who had left the paper had already been remarked for his absent air and gleaming eye. That man was Pechantre.

The chief of police instructed the landlord to send for him the next time the conspirator came to dinner.

When Pechantre was shown the evidence of his guilt, he forgot the awful charge against him and exclaimed:

"Well, I am glad to see that paper. I have looked everywhere for it. It is part of a tragedy I am writing. It is the climax of my best scene, where Nero is to be killed. It comes in here, Let me read it to you." And he took a thick manuscript from his pocket.

"Monsieur, you may finish your dinner and your tragedy in peace," said the chief of police, and he beat a hasty retreat.

**Scarabeus, Egypt's Sacred Beetle.**

Scarabeus, "the god beetle of the lower Nile," has been worshiped, petted and feared by several benighted sects of Egypt since the time "when the mind and history of man runneth not to the contrary." Like the other sacred creatures of idolatrous countries, several mythical fancies are woven around this entomological rarity.

The number of its toes, thirty, were supposed to symbolize the average number of days in a month. On each new moon day it deposited a ball containing 300 eggs, which the Egyptian priests assured their followers referred to the number of days in the year, the brilliant golden color of the ball itself personifying the sun. In ancient times this curious beetle was declared to be of but one sex, the male, but modern investigation has exploded that one myth at least.

In connection with the Egyptian nations the Gnostics as well as some of the early Christian fathers speak of Christ as the scarabeus and symbolize him as a man with a beetle's head. The Egyptians always embalmed this sacred insect.

**Two Sickroom Warnings.**

In a recent lecture on first aid to the injured the speaker emphasized two cautions that are so commonly disregarded as to be well worth repeating in print. The first is, never rub a person with liniment that has been put on a flannel cloth, for the roughness of the flannel and the friction on the skin, with the penetrating ingredients of the liniment, will easily make an

**A GREAT SUCCESS.**

Our Millinery Opening last week was a great success, more visitors, more sales, larger and more attractive display of stock than at any previous openings. Result, work room full of orders, large sales every day since. Fresh shipments of new goods and new lines added to the stock.

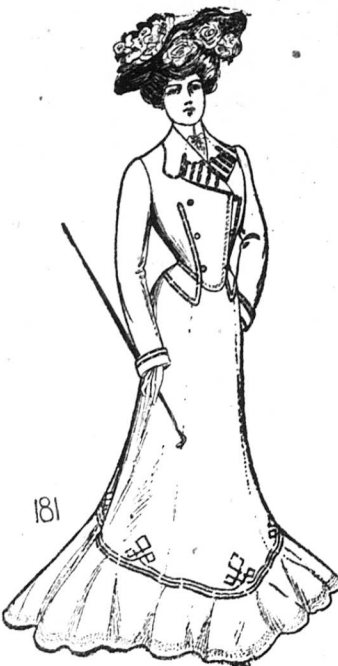
Ready-to-wears at \$1 00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50. Styles not to be seen anywhere else in this section.

**The Dress Goods Section**

in its display of the season's newest and best in dress fabrics was successful in convincing our numerous visitors that this store is a good place to buy dress goods. Every week our sales increase.—Popular goods and popular prices are doing it.

See our Homespun at 50c.—This is 56 inches wide. Special value Homespuns, 65c, 75c, and \$1.00; Frieze Skirtings, 75c, \$1 00 and \$1.25; Venetian Suitings, 85c, \$1.00, 1.35 and 1.50. Ask for our Special Cheviot Suitings in Black at 90c

Another shipment Coating Serge 56 inches wide, 90c., black and navy.



**Coats, Suits and Skirts.**

**THIS IS THE STORE**

for this class of goods.

Come and see the Coats we offer at \$5.00, 6.50, 7.50, 8 50, 9.50, 10.00, 10.50.

**SKIRTS**—\$2.50, 3.25, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00.

**SUITS** — \$10.00, \$11.50, 12.50, 13.50, 14.50.

**New Shower-proof Cloaks Placed in Stock This Week,**  
**\$6.50, \$7.00, \$9.50, \$11.00.**

**The Hardy Dry Goods Co.,**  
**Cheapside, - Napanee.**

**Lamps, Lamps,**  
"Let their light so shine." Just arrived a carload of the latest styles and patterns of Hanging and Stand Lamps, at prices ranging from 20c. to \$25 00. Rev. new

**ICF** I have a quantity of Ice to sell by the ton or any quantity de-

resbyterian congregations. The Napanee oin will be held on the morning of gving Day, Thursday, Oct. 16th, Eastern Methodist church. The a will be preached by Rev. W.W. M.A., and the other ministers will ark. A special collection for the ill be taken. Service commences 10 o'clock and everybody cordially

#### Park—Thanksgiving Day.

ood days sport at the Napanee Driv- rk, on Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, 16th. Two foot ball matches between 'cton High School and Napanee ace Institute, for the championship. ch trotting race for a \$30 purse has ranged between the following horses, they fought out a 6 heat race at our lural Fair, the race should prove a nteresting and exciting one. The ng horses are eligible: Ed. Kaylor's rare, P. Johnston's bay horse, Chas. ley's bay mare, Joe Marsh's pacing Angus Lloyd's pacing horse and Guinness' black pacer. The race s conducted under the management Driving Park Association. A small ion of 10 cents will be charged at the help defray expenses.

#### giving Night.

following is the programme of the to be held in the Western Meth- church, Thursday evening next.

#### PROGRAMME.

in March, "Pontificale," Lemmens. "King David's Lament," Swift. "The Sailor's Grave," Sullivan. ding, "The Life Boat," Simens. in (a) "The Lost Child,"

Arthur Sullivan.

(b) Fan Fare, Lemmens. "Alone in the Desert," Emanuel. "Friends of the Brave," Calcott. ding, Selected. "Sands O' Dee," Clary. an, "Torchlight March," Guilman. Mr. H. Ruthven Macdonald, Soloist and Elocutionist. Mrs. Macdonald, Accompanist. Miss Ida M. Cairns, Organist. sion, 25c. Concert at 8.

#### President a Slave to Catarrh.

Sample, president of Samr'h's ment Company, Washington, Pa., : "For years I was afflicted with e Catarrh. Remedies and treat- y specialists only gave me temporary ntil I was induced to use Dr. 's Catarrhal Powder. It gave almost relief. 50 cents—49

#### of the Series.

last of the yacht races, under the es of the Napanee Yacht Club, was off on the bay opposite Deseronto on lay, Oct. 2nd. As a result of this of races J. R. Dafee's yacht, "ke", is entitled to the honor of being latest boat of the Napanee fleet, won the greatest number of points. afoe also wins the much coveted ut up for the winner. Only three tarted in the last races, as the rest fleet were so far behind in points hey had no chance of winning. llowing is a schedule of the time n the last race, and the standing of chts as to points

	Started.	Finished.
ake, J. R. Dafee.	3 35	5 20
w, F. Maracle.	3 35	5 22
ler, A. Dafee	3 35	fouled buoy
gives the Mistake 19 points, Arrow the Hustler 13. The race was over ngular course, the distance being the same. By order of the Comm- meeting will be held next Monday purpose of presenting the cups to nners, and also to wind up the 's business		

te Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, he had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Christ as the scarabaeus and symbol- him as a man with a beetle's head. The Egyptians always embalmed this sacred insect.

#### Two Sickroom Warnings.

In a recent lecture on first aid to the injured the speaker emphasized two cautions that are so commonly disre- garded as to be well worth repeating in print. The first is, never rub a per- son with liniment that has been put on a flannel cloth, for the roughness of the flannel and the friction on the skin, with the penetrating ingredients of the liniment, will easily make an abrasion of the skin, producing a con- dition that may take weeks to heal. The second warning is that in any con- dition of unconsciousness the hot ob- ject applied, bag, bottle, brick or what- ever it may be, must be wrapped in flannel or cloth before it is brought into contact with the flesh of the per- son to be treated. A severe burn is often made by a thoughtless attendant who puts a too hot water bottle next to the skin while the patient is uncon- scious, or unable to move away.

#### Paying the Premium.

Some few months ago a young ma- tron telephoned to one of the young men she knew, who is connected with a large insurance firm, asking him to write a policy covering her new house- hold effects.

"Don't tell Dick," she asked. "I want to surprise him. He really thinks I have no business head at all."

The young man assented and issued the policy. He waited a considerable time for the payment of the premium. His friendship for the young woman caused him to resist sending the bill, but he finally did so. The recipient complained bitterly to an acquaintance, who is considerable of a wag, and he readily encouraged her in her ideas.

"Now, really," she said, wrinkling her pretty brows, "this bit of paper costs next to nothing. I could have written it myself."

"Yes," said he, "but if you have a fire the company will have to pay the loss."

"Well," she suggested, "let them de- duct what they say I owe them. Then they won't be out anything."

Have you corns? Try our corn salve J. J. PERRY, Druggist

#### Foggy Vision



Comes with advancing years, but can be cleared by properly fitted glasses. Spectacles are our specialty. When we fit them, they give satisfaction. Eyes examined free.

**H. E. Smith,**  
GRADUATE OPTICIAN,  
Smith's Jewelry Store,  
Napanee.

# The Hardy Dry Goods Co.,

## Cheapside, - Napanee.

#### Lamps, Lamps,

"Let their light so shine." Just arrived a carload of the latest styles and patterns of Hanging and Stand Lamps, at prices ranging from 20c. to \$25 00 Buy now and avoid the rush.

BOYLE & SON.

At the cheese board Friday 1370 cheese were boarded. They all sold at 10 13/100.

Magistrate Duff, of Kingston, is critically ill. Slight hopes are entertained for his recovery.

Mr. T. Wallace who is doing business in Grange's old stand is having a new front put in his store.

A number of the young men of the town are endeavoring to form an amateur minstrel company.

Rev. W. T. Brown, Sydenham, will preach E. L. anniversary sermons in New- burgh next Sunday.

Try the Plaza Special smoking Mixture if you wish a cool sweet pipe tobacco. At the PLAZA, John St.

It is said the estate left by the late T. G. Davis was between \$15,000 and \$20,000. He carried \$6,000 life insurance.

The Schooner Mary left this week for Oswego with a cargo of 1000' barrels of ashes. Chas. Stevens was the shipper.

Lots of jewelry is now the correct style. Call and see our selections of jewelry and rings worn by up-to-date people.

F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store

Reuben, Reuben, I've been thinkin' What an awful thing 't would be If they took to burning diamonds And sold coal for jewelry.

Rev. J. E. Moore, Ph. B., Newburgh, will preach in the Methodist church, Sydenham, morning and evening, next Sabbath.

Messrs. Neilson and Robinson intend opening a drug store in John Milligan's new store Dundas Street about the 1st of November.

If you want a cool sweet pipe tobacco try the Plaza mixture moderate in price excellent quality at the Plaza Cigar Store and Barber Shop, John Street.

## Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Mr. James Denyes, south river road, disposed of his farm one day this week to Mr. James Blute, of Kingsford. We understand \$10,000 was the price paid.

For the long winter evenings, now fast approaching, the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal, will supply endless amusement and entertainment.

The Plaza barber shop is fitted with all modern appliances for first-class work. First-class workmen employed every at- tention paid to customers. Give us a call. A. WILLIS, Prop.

Few subjects of late have afforded so much fun for paragraphers as the coal famine, and yet it will hardly be possible to over-estimate the suffering that many people will endure next winter. For the poor the situation is very rapidly losing its amusing features.

A. S. Kimmerly has plenty of Liverpool Salt in large sax. Great bargains in sugars. Our 25c tea beats all others. Plenty of Bran and Shorts in stock. Bal- ance of stock machine oil 25 cents per gal. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Favorite Prescription 85c per bottle.

Better without a Stomach than with one that's got a constant "hurt" to it. Dr. Von Stans Pineapple Tablets stimu- late the digestive organs. Let one enjoy the good things of life and leave no bad effects—carry them with you in your vest pocket—60 in box, 35cents.—48

## ICE

I have a quantity of Ice to sell by the ton or any quantity de- sired. Tel.—101.

**S. CASEY DENISON.**

Choicest Groceries at reasonable prices.

#### A MEMORY TEST.

#### The Act by Which One Controversy Was Decided.

Three men were disputing in Berlin one day as to which of them had the best memory, and finally they asked Oskar Blumenthal, a well known writer, to decide the matter.

"Read me any page of Goethe's prose works," said one of the three, "and I will at once repeat it word for word."

"I can do better than that," said the second one. "Put me in a corner of this room, and I will play three games of chess simultaneously without ever looking at the boards."

"That's nothing to what I can do," said the first speaker again. "Begin a conversation with me now about the most absurd things possible, and at the end of an hour I will repeat the entire conversation to you."

The third man was silent, and Blumenthal said to him: "Why don't you tell us what you can do? A few minutes ago you were boasting a good deal of your wonderful memory."

"I know it," was the reply, "but I did not then know that my two friends took the matter so seriously. And as they are so much in earnest I will not try to surpass them, for I cannot forget that each of them did me a favor yesterday."

"Yesterday?" asked Blumenthal.

"Yes," was the reply.

"And you have not yet forgotten it? In that case the laurels belong to you, for you have indeed a wonderful mem-ory."

## Church of England Notes.

**PARISH OF BATH AND ODESSA.**—Services for Sunday, Sept. 28.—St. Alban's, Odessa, Harvest Thanksgiving service at 10.30 a.m.; Hawley 3 p.m.; St. John's, Bath, 7 p.m.

**PARISH OF BATH AND ODESSA.**—Services for Sunday, Oct. 12. St. John's, Bath, 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. Hawley, Harvest Eucharist, 10.30 a.m. St. Alban's, Odessa, 3 p.m.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

# PATENTS

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